

Bomb in Sofa Blasts Store In Belfast

Three 'Delivery Men' Were Guerrillas

BELFAST, Sept. 28 (AP)—Three guerrillas bombers coolly hefted a sofa into a downtown Belfast furniture store today, claiming it was a routine delivery, and then stroked out leaving no warning that it contained a 200-pound gelignite boobytrap.

The time bomb was discovered by chance when a store salesman realized the sofa was suspiciously heavy. He alerted British Army sappers, who smelled gelignite fumes when they examined the sofa.

Security forces evacuated the area only minutes before the sofa exploded, wrecking the three-story building and two neighboring shops and shattering scores of windows along the street. There were no casualties.

The explosion came amid an upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland, marking the inconclusive end of Ulster peace talks in England which most Roman Catholic politicians boycotted.

Sappers hit

At least five persons have died in the past 36 hours and British troops claimed they had probably killed two snipers in Belfast.

In Dungannon, County Tyrone, guerrillas bombed the home of the sister of Catholic MP Bernadette Devlin late last night. But Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell and her husband, Tom, were visiting neighbors and they escaped injury. Their home was wrecked.

Police blamed the attack on Protestant extremists.

Tonight, a 32-year old Protestant was shot through the head near the doorway of his home in east Belfast. Police said the gunman fired a single shot before driving off.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, leaders of the Catholic-orientated Social Democratic and Labor party, which boycotted this week's Ulster peace conference, met today with Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch.

A statement later said Mr. Lynch and the politicians had agreed that only four-sided talks, between the Irish and British governments and the Protestant and Catholic communities in the North, could resolve the Ulster crisis.

The conference ended yesterday with a British pledge to produce a discussion paper representing all shades of political opinion in the North as a possible springboard for a settlement.

N.Y. Man Arrested
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—A New York bus driver with contacts among leaders of the Irish Republican Army was arrested today and charged with assembling an arsenal of weapons, the Justice Department announced.

Attorney General Richard Kleindienst said the charges against Patrick Purcell, 41, were lodged by a federal grand jury on Tuesday but were kept secret until his arrest in New York.

According to the indictment, Mr. Purcell purchased 58 guns between Dec. 1, 1971 and June 1, 1972. A month later, he is known to have been in Ireland for a convention of the American Division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Dublin.

Eban Urges Mideast Talks Outside Framework of UN

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 28.—Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel called today for negotiations between the parties to the Mideast conflict outside the framework of the United Nations, UN organs, he said, only obstruct the path to peace between Israel and the Arab states.

In a speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Eban said the areas of international conflict on which progress had been made during the last year involved direct negotiations. He cited talks between the two Germanys, the United States and China, the United States and the Soviet Union, the two Koreas and India and Pakistan.

"In each case the achievement

was the work of the parties directly concerned," he said. "In no case has anything been achieved by external intermediaries." The Arab states have refused direct talks with Israel.

In another speech today, Mitchell Sharp, Canadian external affairs minister, called for UN action against international terrorism, saying, "There must be no truce with terror."

Mr. Sharp praised Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for bringing the question of terror before the assembly, but did not specifically mention the proposal by Secretary of State William P. Rogers for a new treaty covering terrorism.

Discussing terrorism, Mr. Sharp said: "The means of dealing with the problem will be as varied as its forms. Some international legal instruments already exist for the purpose. These should be quickly strengthened through ratification by as many states as possible. Perhaps new international machinery and new international legal instruments will be necessary as well. Then let us create them."

In other developments, Uganda

opposed British efforts to have its mass deportation of Asians debated in the UN. The assembly's Steering Committee postponed action on the British request until tomorrow.

Called Internal Matter

The Ugandan delegate, Grace S. Binyira, told the committee, which decides what should be put on the assembly's agenda, that the deportation of Asians holding British passports from his country was an internal matter.

He said that Uganda "is prepared for negotiations" and that the matter could properly be raised in the UN only if such negotiations fail, but that even then "it is still an internal matter."

Yesterday, the Decolonization Committee of the assembly broke precedent and voted observer status for national liberation movements in its deliberations.

Portuguese sources said their country would not participate in the meetings of the committee when representatives of the liberation movements are seated.

The vote—78 in favor, 13 against and 16 abstentions—came on a proposal by the Tanzanian delegate, Salim A. Aili, which was vigorously opposed by Portugal and South Africa.

Ireland Opposed

The states voting against seating the representatives of liberation movements were Britain, the United States, Israel, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Greece, France, Canada, Belgium, Australia, Portugal and South Africa.

The five permanent members of the Security Council met for dinner last night for the first time in UN history. Spokesmen said the "strictly social" evening had been filled with "joking and laughter."

Secretary-General Waldheim was host to Secretary Rogers, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home of Britain, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, and the Chinese delegate to the United Nations, Huang Hua.

Nationalist China, which held the fifth seat until last year, was always left out of the dinners because of the controversy over Chinese representation in the UN.

China, Japan

Open Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

success of our talks and highly praise the important contribution made by Premier Tanaka and Foreign Minister (Masayoshi) Ohira to the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan," Mr. Chou added.

In his toast, Mr. Tanaka said, "The step we are taking now is for tomorrow."

Japanese sources said that Mr. Chou and Mr. Tanaka would sign the communiqué in Peking's Great Hall of the People tomorrow, after which Mr. Chou would go with Mr. Tanaka to Shanghai.

Meeting With Mao

The final formal talks between Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Chou came less than 24 hours after Mr. Tanaka had a one-hour discussion with Chairman Mao Tse-tung last night.

Observers said that Mr. Mao appeared to have indicated his approval of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr. Tanaka visited Peking's Imperial Palace in the morning and received Mr. Chou in the afternoon for their last formal talks, which lasted about one hour and 30 minutes.

The two Asian leaders also exchanged examples of their own calligraphy.

Japanese sources said that Premier Tanaka asked Mr. Chou whether they should sign with Chinese-style brush or regular fountain pen. They said that Mr. Chou replied that he usually signed with a pen because of an old injury to his writing hand.

5 Lebanese Civilians

Returned by Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (Reuters).

Five Lebanese civilians who were captured by Israeli forces during their anti-guerrilla raid into Lebanon two weeks ago were returned to Lebanon today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said that investigations had shown that the five were in no way connected with guerrilla activities.

2 Sides Deny Paris Talks Make Gains

Signs of Narrowed Differences Persist

(Continued from Page 1)

presidential elections," Mr. Thuy said. "But who has the right to install the presidential regime that calls for presidential elections?" He said that the present Saigon government did not have that right.

A constituent assembly, in drawing up a new constitution, would determine whether South Vietnam was to have a president, prime minister, chairman, etc., he continued.

Mr. Thuy's remarks would appear to be at least a partial reflection of the kind of detailed discussions Mr. Kissinger had during his two days here. There were reports from Washington that he would be returning here soon for further talks with Mr. Thuy, although, as usual, the White House would not confirm this.

Dates to 1980

Questioned on Mr. Thuy's call for a constituent assembly, David Lamberton, spokesman for the U.S. delegation here, said that it was a proposal dating from 1968. Both Communist delegations strongly emphasized the importance of a political settlement during today's session, while the U.S. emphasis was on the prisoner-of-war issue and the North Vietnamese invasion of the South, he added.

Mr. Lamberton, when he was questioned on the Communist "question still is at what point do the elections come." He said the Communists demanded replacement of the present Saigon government by the three-party coalition before the elections. "We say the government should be formed after the popular consultation."

He described today's meeting as "one of very high level." He said the U.S. delegation was disappointed that the Communists refused to respond to protests on the treatment of prisoners of war and that they still refused to discuss the presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese, both here and in Saigon, repeated their outright rejection of the Communists' plan to replace the Saigon government. Their spokesman here said that Mr. Thuy had "no right" to talk of the South Vietnamese government or constitution or to otherwise interfere in Saigon's affairs.

In Saigon, the government announced that U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker had called on President Nguyen Van Thieu for 10 minutes today, and that Mr. Kissinger's senior aide, Mr. Kissinger, would arrive in Saigon within 24 hours to brief the government on Mr. Kissinger's latest meetings with the Communists.

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SMALL CASUALTY—South Vietnamese villager carries wounded child to aid station near Song Vel, south of Da Nang. Youngster was the victim of North Vietnamese shelling during the recent heavy fighting in the area.

Vietnam Coastal Provinces Under Steady Red Attack

SAIGON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Communist troops pounded a U.S. Special Forces camp at Ba To with 1,000 artillery rounds today and fought up to its barbed-wire barricades before they were beaten back by South Vietnamese Rangers, field reports said.

Military sources said at least 35 Communists were killed in "very, very hard" fighting at Ba To, one of several government base camps in the Quang Ngai Province attacked yesterday and today. During the night, Communist troops pushed government defenders out of another company-sized position in the province, 300 miles northeast of Saigon, the sources said.

Fighting raged through all seven of the coastal provinces from the Demilitarized Zone to the central coast, the reports said. Some officers said the Communists appeared bent on seizing as much territory as possible before any cease-fire.

Thirty miles northeast of Ba To, waves of U.S. B-52 bombers and fighter planes pounded Communist, artillery positions surrounding Quang Tri City, a U.S. command spokesman said. The spokesman said the North Vietnamese still have 17-mile-range 130-mm artillery guns outside the city, which was recaptured by government marines three weeks ago.

The command also said U.S. F-4 Phantom jets flew more than 300 raids over North Vietnam yesterday, leveling 30 to 40 storage buildings at a military supply area 24 miles northwest of Hanoi.

Near Saigon, government militiamen battled Communist troops for more than four hours yesterday, sources said. They said eight to 10 militiamen were killed or missing in the fighting, seven miles from the capital. Communist losses were not known.

Elsewhere, four South Vietnamese engineers were killed yesterday when North Vietnamese gunners fired a mortar barrage into a section of Highway 1, which links the cities of Da Nang and Hue on the upper coast. The

One GI Killed In Week's Action

SAIGON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Only one American was reported killed in action in Indochina last week, but six were listed as missing and 13 were wounded, the U.S. command announced today.

South Vietnamese casualties continued at unusually high levels. A total of 631 government troops were reported killed, 196 missing and 2,345 wounded. The Saigon command claimed 3,979 Communists were killed during the weekly reporting period which ended Saturday.

The allied commands now have reported these total casualties for the war: Americans, 46,853 killed in action; 10,276 dead as a result of nonhostile action; 303,400 wounded; 1,681 missing, captured or interned; and 118 missing as a result of nonhostile action. South Vietnamese: 156,003 killed and 409,506 wounded. Viet Cong and North Vietnamese: 893,568 killed.

GM Strike in Ohio

Ends After 174 Days

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28 (AP).—The longest strike ever—174 days—against a General Motors plant ended last night with ratification of a new contract by United Auto Workers members from the General Motors Assembly Division plant in suburban Norwood, Ohio.

The strike ended with union officials posting final results of secret balloting by the 4,000 employees at the UAW Local 674 headquarters.

The contract—ratified by a 74-26 percent margin among the plant's nonskilled workers and by a 94-6 percent margin among skilled workers—guaranteed employees' seniority overhauls and shift preference grievances.

WEATHER

ALABAMA..... 20 88 Cloudy

ALASKA..... 25 54 Overcast

ARIZONA..... 27 81 Cloudy

ARKANSAS..... 28 82 Sunny

CALIFORNIA..... 29 84 Sunny

CONNECTICUT..... 14 57 Cloudy

DELAWARE..... 11 52 Cloudy

FLORIDA..... 11 52 Cloudy

GEORGIA..... 14 57 Cloudy

ILLINOIS..... 24 75 Cloudy

INDIANA..... 24 75 Cloudy

IOWA..... 21 70 Cloudy

KANSAS..... 14 57 Cloudy

KENTUCKY..... 14 57 Cloudy

LOUISIANA..... 18 66 Fair

MAINE..... 12 54 Cloudy

MARYLAND..... 15 59 Cloudy

MASSACHUSETTS..... 15 59 Cloudy

MICHIGAN..... 15 59 Cloudy

MINNESOTA..... 15 59 Cloudy

MISSISSIPPI..... 15 59 Cloudy

MISSOURI..... 15 59 Cloudy

MONTANA..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEBRASKA..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEVADA..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEW HAMPSHIRE..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEW JERSEY..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEW MEXICO..... 15 59 Cloudy

NEW YORK..... 15 59 Cloudy

NORTH CAROLINA..... 15 59 Cloudy

NORTH DAKOTA..... 15 59 Cloudy

OHIO..... 15 59 Cloudy

OKLAHOMA..... 15 59 Cloudy

OREGON..... 15 59 Cloudy

PENNSYLVANIA..... 15 59 Cloudy

RHODE ISLAND..... 15 59 Cloudy

SOUTH CAROLINA..... 15 59 Cloudy

SOUTH DAKOTA..... 15 59 Cloudy

TENNESSEE..... 15 59 Cloudy

TEXAS..... 15 59 Cloudy

UTAH..... 15 59 Cloudy

Vermont..... 15 59 Cloudy

VIRGINIA..... 15 59 Cloudy

WASHINGTON..... 15 59 Cloudy

WEST VIRGINIA..... 15 59 Cloudy

WISCONSIN..... 15 59 Cloudy

WYOMING..... 15 59 Cloudy

Vientiane Officials Optimistic

Laotian Communists Accept Unconditional Negotiation

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Sept. 28 (NYT).—Laotian government officials have suddenly become optimistic this week over the prospects for a negotiated settlement of the Laotian war following the latest exchange of messages with the pro-Communist Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong.

Although the government has acknowledged little publicly, one well-informed cabinet minister said today that the Pathet Lao have now agreed to send a delegation to Vientiane for "unconditional negotiations."

Smiling broadly, the minister remarked, "I'm optimistic about peace for the first time in years."

According to diplomatic sources, Prince Souphanouvong is also in a "buoyant mood" after two messages from his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, in the last week.

Previous Discussions

But foreign diplomats with long experience in this country, where vagueness and rumors are a way of life, are still uncertain what has actually been agreed to, and they recall that in 1970 preliminary discussions leading to negotiations broke down after almost all problems seemed to have been settled.

In part, these observers caution that the present sense of anticipation in Vientiane may stem from the atmosphere created by the two days of secret meetings in Paris between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

The latest series of exchanges stems from an offer made by Prince Souphanouvong on July 24 to accept the Pathet Lao's five-point peace proposal of 1970 as the "basis for discussion."

Unlike the substantive demands made by the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front in Vietnam, the Pathet Lao's five points are a largely innocuous plan calling for respect for the monarchy, free elections and formation of a representative government. Prince Souphanouvong appears to have accepted the five points as the basis for discussion in an effort to show his goodwill and to help get negotiations started.

The major obstacle to peace negotiations has long been the conflicting demands by the Pathet Lao that all American bombing in Laos must be stopped before the talks, and the government

counterdemand that all Vietnamese troops must be drawn from Laos before a long halt.

According to informed Laotian sources, the Pathet Lao in latest series of exchanges now dropped their demand prior bombing halt.

Mr. Dunnigan said: "All right, your wishes will be respected. Let me say again how pleased we are to have you here. We hope that the rest of your legation will be back soon."

U.S. Protests in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI).—United States protested today North Vietnam over its "cynical exploitation" of the release of the three prisoners.

William J. Porter, chief of mission for the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks, said North Vietnam's handling of the prisoners was contemptuous of the Geneva conventions and curtailed the prisoners' liberty to travel.

The stipulation that prescribed escorts must go North Vietnam to accept the prisoners and accompany them to establish a politically correct form of custody against the Geneva conventions and curtailed the prisoners' liberty to travel.

Laotian Vows 'Justice'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that he hopes no one brings counter charges against the American prisoners, but he opens the possibility of charges.

Under military law, Mr. Laird said, any man in uniform who is charged against any of the American prisoners, but he opens the possibility of charges.

He said that if charges were filed "Justice will be done" and that "Justice, as far as I'm concerned, as long as I'm here, is tempered with a great deal of mercy."

Later, at a news conference, he said: "They will face no charges as far as the Department of Defense is concerned. I can assure you of that."

Hefner Gets Threat

LONDON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—Hugh Hefner, American chief of the Playboy publishing and night club empire, said here tonight he had canceled a trip to West Germany because of an alleged threat from the Black September guerrilla organization.

He was to have flown to Munich in his personal jetliner tonight to launch the German-language edition of Playboy magazine.

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Navy Accused of Illegal Air Raids in Asia

State Unit Decides to Widen Its Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—Senate Armed Services Committee is broadening its probe into illegal U.S. Air Force operations in North Vietnam to look for allegations that the same happened in the Navy.

John Stennis, committee chairman, said yesterday that Navy witnesses would be interrogated today. They are Navy Lt. William Gregg and Lt. William Charles, both of whom served the aircraft carrier Constellation when it was stationed in Gulf of Tonkin late last year early this year.

Stennis said that he had received the allegations of unauthorized air strikes by the Navy in the mail Saturday. His staff studied the reports, Stennis said, and concluded that they were sufficiently serious that the full committee should explore the matter further.

Details Not Given

Stennis declined to go into details of the allegations, but said the Navy or whether they were comparable to those of the Air Force. John Stennis, which the committee has been investigating.

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Guns Held Fire

North Vietnamese gunners held their fire even while being bombed by warplanes sent on unauthorized raids by U.S. Air Force.

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No Reaction Seen

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Gallup Poll

Nixon Seen More Credible Than McGovern by Voters

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 28.—Although Sen. George McGovern's party strategists have sought to make political capital by ascribing a credibility gap to President Nixon, the President is seen as more sincere and believable than Sen. McGovern by a six-to-one margin among the nation's voters.

Even many of Sen. McGovern's party members see Mr. Nixon as the more "sincere and believable" of the two candidates.

In the case of young voters, 18 to 29 years, on whom Sen. McGovern has planned high hopes, Mr. Nixon was by a sizable margin on this issue.

Sen. McGovern's party members see Mr. Nixon as the more "sincere and believable" of the two candidates.



SCHOOL RING—Two students chatting in front of huge mural of a pay telephone in the hall of the newly opened Florida International University in Miami recently. Murals of a large gum-ball machine and a parking meter also adorn the school's hallways.

McGovern Vows Urban Help, 2 Mayors' Panels to Aid Him

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).

Sen. George McGovern today named a team of more than 20 mayors to help him fight a long-range urban policy and pledged \$4 billion in interim relief to cities.

The Democratic presidential nominee also announced that a second group, Mayors for McGovern, will begin campaigning in his behalf. It is headed by John V. Lindsay of New York, Joseph A. P. S. of San Francisco, and Roman Gribbs of Detroit.

That trio will participate as well on the new policy panel, for which Sen. McGovern designated Mayors Kenneth Gibson of Newark, N.J., Richard J. Daley of Chicago and Kevin P. White of Boston and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota as leaders.

After introducing the new campaign rolls, Sen. McGovern attacked the Nixon administration's urban record and declared the election "will determine the fate of American cities for the next two decades."

In remarks prepared for a mid-morning news conference, the South Dakota senator called for a redirection of federal funds from the Vietnam war to jobs, housing, crime prevention, environmental protection, schools and urban transportation.

He was particularly critical of the Federal Housing Administration, saying "the federal government today is... becoming the nation's largest slumlord."

"In city after city," he said, "there has been systematic fraud in federal housing programs by real-estate brokers, mortgage lenders, and, in some cases, FEA officials and appraisers. Thousands of home buyers have been cheated, and neighborhoods devastated."

"The scandalous practices and mismanagement in FEA programs must be stopped," Sen. McGovern said.

Sen. McGovern said federal housing authorities in at least 20 cities, including St. Louis, Chicago, and Washington, face imminent bankruptcy while "Richard Nixon has impounded some \$315 million which could be used to keep them alive."

"Under my administration," Sen. McGovern said, "the impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress because of so-called inflationary pressures will cease. These public programs should not be penalized for the mistakes of other sectors of the economy."

Sen. McGovern hailed the recent congressional compromise

on the revenue-sharing bill as "a very welcome step" but said "as President, I would increase that program another \$4 billion in emergency fiscal relief to cities, out of money saved through tax reform and cuts in unnecessary military spending."

The nominee's comments came in his only public appearance planned until next week, when he resumes full-scale campaigning.

On Sunday night, the Columbia Broadcasting System network will televise the first of a projected series of nine half-hour broadcasts through which Sen. McGovern hopes to persuade the public of his fitness for the presidency. The New York Times reported.

[The first program will cost the McGovern campaign between \$70,000 and \$75,000 for air time alone, not including production expenses, and financial difficulties could make it impossible to go through with the nine scheduled broadcasts, party sources said, according to The Times.]

[The networks at first expressed reluctance to sell Sen. McGovern the kind and quantity of time they wanted. But under pressure from Lawrence F. O'Brien, his campaign chairman, they have relented and agreed to make the time available.]

Senate Acts To Halt Aid In Terrorism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).

Before an audience of policemen, Sargent Shriver pleaded yesterday for understanding of what causes youthful crime and said the solution begins by strengthening the home.

"I've seen too much of it to hold them responsible," he said of youthful offenders. "I've seen too many of them respond if given a chance."

The resolution, which now goes to the House, "requests the President to consider the suspension of United States aid to and the imposition of economic sanctions against any country providing sanctuary for international terrorists."

The resolution, passed without dissent, was introduced in reaction to the murder of 11 Israelis at the Olympic Games in Munich by Arab terrorists.

The Senate Republican Leader Sen. Hugh Scott, who co-sponsored the resolution with the Senate Democratic Leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield, told the Senate: "Individual nations must know that the Congress of the United States is prepared to support the President in further steps to stop these senseless and desperate murders."

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FBI Reports Major Crime Up Only 1 Pct.

Increase Is Called Lowest in 12 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—Serious crime in the nation rose 1 percent during the first six months of this year, the lowest January-June rate increase reported by the FBI since it began issuing such reports in 1960, the Justice Department announced today.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said the increase in both violent and property crime during the first six months of 1972 was 1 percent. During the same period in 1971, violent crime increased by 11 percent and property crime rose 5 percent, he said.

The figures for January through June are contained in the FBI's uniform crime report, which is based on voluntary reports from 5,000 local, county and state law-enforcement agencies.

Sen. George McGovern, Democratic presidential candidate, said in a statement that the statistics tell only part of the story, that for every reported crime there are two that are unreported. He said crime increased 33 percent and drug addiction doubled in the last three years.

Mr. Kleindienst said in a speech prepared for delivery tonight to the Los Angeles area Chamber of Commerce that the spreading use of data-processing is increasing the reporting of crimes.

The FBI report divides serious crime into two categories—violent, which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property, which includes burglary, larceny over \$50 and auto theft.

During the first six months, forcible rape increased 14 percent, aggravated assault 6 percent and murder 1 percent but robbery of persons declined 4 percent.

In the property crime category, burglary increased 4 percent and larceny of \$50 and over was up 1 percent while auto theft decreased 4 percent.

Cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants reported a 2 percent decrease in the volume of crime-index offenses while suburban law-enforcement agencies reported a 5 percent increase and crime in the rural areas was up 7 percent, according to the report.

Mr. Kleindienst said: "Seventy-two of the major cities in the country recorded an actual decrease in serious crime in the first six months of 1972 compared to 63 cities showing increases in the same period of 1971 and 34 such cities in 1970."

Nixon Seeing Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic opponent in the Nov. 7 election, Sen. George McGovern, for calling for an unconditional withdrawal, and declared:

"We are not going to play politics with it [the war] now. We will end the war without betraying our allies and we are not going to abandon our prisoners of war or play politics with our prisoners of war."

Earlier yesterday, in San Francisco, Mr. Nixon accused Sen. McGovern of encouraging aggression with his pledge to slash defense spending by more than \$30 billion over the next four years if he wins in November.

It was estimated that on his most recent campaign swing, Mr. Nixon addressed party dinners and luncheons—many of them on closed-circuit television from New York—that netted about \$10 million from Republicans who paid \$1,000 a plate to hear him.

Before leaving Los Angeles for Washington today, the President received the American Cancer Society's Distinguished Service Award, and said his administration has followed with action his call for a total national commitment to the effort to conquer cancer.

He said that when people think of his May summit talks in Moscow, they usually think first of the agreement to limit strategic nuclear arms, "but it may well be, 20 or 40 or 100 years from now, that another summit in Moscow will be remembered... Our agreement to cooperate in the field of medicine could mark another great turning point in the struggle against disease."

At the GOP dinner last night, he said his re-election would mean "four of the best years in the whole history of the United States."

He spoke of his initiatives toward Moscow and Peking, but declared: "We need four more years to build on this beginning."

Then, talking about law and order and his effort to end what he terms permissiveness by the courts, he said: "Four years isn't enough. We need more."

Summing up his pitch for what he has described as "a clear majority," he cited three goals for the four more years: peace in the world, "opportunity and jobs for all Americans" and instilling in all citizens a firm conviction that "this is a great and good, and indeed, a beautiful country."

Trade Curb Opposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP).—The State Department said today that it opposed legislation sponsored by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., that would prohibit trade agreements with the Soviet Union as long as it levies large exit taxes on Jewish emigrants.

A State Department spokesman, Charles W. Bray, cited a White House statement that President Nixon preferred quiet diplomacy rather than confrontation in dealing with the treatment of Soviet Jews.

U.S. Jewish Leaders Demand Stand by Nixon

By William R. Mackaye

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP).—Leaders of virtually all the nation's major Jewish organizations called upon President Nixon yesterday to announce at once that he would not seek trade concessions for the Soviet Union until the U.S.S.R. abolishes its tax on emigration.

The unanimous request by the Board of Governors of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry was announced at a news conference that followed an all-night, sometimes angry, emergency meeting of the board.

The conference is an umbrella organization of 34 national Jewish agencies and Jewish community groups in 22 cities.

In language unusually strong for leaders of what is sometimes called the "Jewish establishment," the governors wrote President Nixon in an open letter:

"Like all Americans, we awaited with expectation and high hope your visit to the Moscow summit. We felt confident that the plight of Soviet Jewry was understood to be an issue of such compelling urgency that it would be high on your agenda."

"Instead, during the last four months, we have witnessed with growing anguish a steady increase in incidents of harassment and oppression of Soviet Jews, culminating in the imposition of an extortionate and inhumane emigration tax."

"During these months of mounting peril for Soviet Jews, the American Jewish community has awaited a firm response by you as our President."

Participants in the conference's closed-door meeting, which went on until past 3 a.m. yesterday at the B'nai B'rith building here, said that the board fully intended the implicit rebuke to President Nixon for not speaking out on the question of Soviet Jewry.

Their frustration was further fueled by the President's remark to a group of 32 of his Jewish supporters in New York Tuesday that no purpose would be served by "politicizing" or "demagoguing" the situation of Soviet Jewry.

Reply to Nixon

Had American Jews and others not been "active and vocal" in their defense of Soviet Jewry, the rate of emigration from the U.S.S.R. to Israel in recent months would not have been nearly as high, Richard Meas, the president of the national conference, said.

One participant in the meeting, who asked not to be identified, scoffed at the White House identification of the person with whom Mr. Nixon met as "Jewish leaders."

"The feeling in our group is that Mr. Nixon met with a group of his supporters. The proper group for the President to discuss Soviet Jewry with is the National Conference of Soviet Jewry."

Mr. Meas said in an interview that he and two other major Jewish leaders, Jacob Stein and Max M. Fisher, have had a request to confer with Mr. Nixon pending at the White House since the time of the Republican National Convention in August.

Symington Links Grain Terms, End To Aid to Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).

Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., today suggested that the American-Russian trade deal now being negotiated might be part of an attempt by the Nixon administration to buy its way out of the Vietnam war.

In a Senate speech, he said: "We have heard rumors of some agreement on the part of the Soviet Union, in return for these gigantic credit terms, to stop providing the flow of arms and material to North Vietnam that has a lot to do with making it possible for this war to continue."

"Up to this time, we have been unable to convince the Soviet Union to take such a step," he added.

"Perhaps the advantages which will flow from such a trade agreement will produce this result. Let us hope so. We have tried everything else in Vietnam. Why should we not try buying our way out of this war in this way?" the senator asked.

Against Grain Credits for Russia

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Referendum on Joining Is Monday

Danish Premier Confident on EEC

By Michael Stern
LYNGBY, Denmark, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Premier Jens Otto Krag of Denmark said today that he was confident his countrymen would vote yes Monday in their referendum on joining the European Economic Community.

Mr. Krag said there were overwhelming economic reasons for Denmark to be part of the Common Market, but even more important would be the opportunity for Danes to make their special contribution to what he called the "new dynamic now emerging in Europe."

In an interview at Marienborg, the 250-year-old house north of Copenhagen that is used as a country retreat by Denmark's premier, Mr. Krag said he doubted that Norway's rejection of EEC membership would affect the outcome here.

It will undoubtedly influence some people to vote no, he said, but there will be a compensating gain of yes votes caused by the growing perception here of the political and economic problems developing in Norway because of the decision to stay out.

Denmark's referendum, which will be binding on the government, will determine whether it becomes a full partner in the economic union established by France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and Italy. By the same treaty that Denmark and Norway signed last January, Britain and Ireland will become members, too. They have already ratified the treaty.

Sitting in shirt-sleeves in a large drawing room, and sipping alternately from a cup of coffee and a small glass of brandy, Mr. Krag reflected on Denmark's prospects in the EEC.

"I do not think Denmark or the Scandinavian countries are very different from the rest of Europe, but perhaps we are more democratic and more able to achieve social equality," he said. "I think we should be able to make special contributions to the community."

Mr. Krag expressed regret that Norway would not be Denmark's ally in this effort. But he said he expected that Denmark would be able to make common cause

in the community with Britain, the Benelux countries and the government of Willy Brandt in West Germany. The goal, he said, would be to strengthen the cause of Social Democratic parties like his own and the trade union movement generally.

Assessing the economic implications if the referendum is defeated, Mr. Krag said: "An iron curtain of tariffs will come slowly down and shut us out of our most important market, the United Kingdom. There are no alternative markets for our butter or our bacon. We are the world's biggest exporter of bacon and Britain is the largest importer. If we are out of from each other by tariffs, that would be a great loss for us."

Mr. Krag said Denmark would also lose major customers for its canned and frozen fish, its growing range of other food products and its industrial exports, which year by year account for larger proportions of Denmark's earnings and employment.

The premier said that he understood the anxieties and uncertainties that lead many Danes to oppose the move into the EEC but that he thought they were wrong and would do themselves and their country a great disservice if they prevented Danish accession.

"Part of the problem is that some people do not fully understand the economic situation," he said. "This is the problem of politicians all over the world. The people don't believe us."

"There is also the feeling that this is a very good society here in Denmark, perhaps a better one than in the rest of Europe, and some people will vote no to preserve the present state of things. But they don't realize that Europe is changing, whether Denmark agrees or not. The only alternative for us is having some influence on events by participating or having no influence and being shut out in the cold."

\$99,000 Embezzler Executed in Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—A 56-year-old man has been executed for embezzling 90,000 rubles (\$99,000) in the city of Sverdlovsk, the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said today.

The crime of N.S. Sekisov was not an isolated one; more than 200 recent cases of big-time embezzling have been uncovered in the Russian Federation alone, according to Prosecutor B. Kravtsov in an article calling for more vigilance against this sort of crime.

Sekisov worked as a buyer and a salesman for a State agency.

Bremer Wins 10-Year Cut In His Term

Attacker of Wallace Makes Own Plea

UPPER MERIBORO, Md., Sept. 28 (AP)—A three-judge appeals court today cut 10 years off Arthur H. Bremer's 68-year sentence for the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three other persons.

The decision came after a 45-minute hearing during which the 22-year-old defendant made a personal appeal.

"Sixty-three years is more than a life sentence," Bremer told the judges. "It is severe and harsh. I plead for a reduction of the sentence."

The Prince Georges County Circuit Court judges reduced from 15 to 10 years the sentence for assault with intent to murder Gov. Wallace and took five years off the 15-year term for using a gun in a crime of violence. The other sentences against Bremer were left untouched.

The judges gave no reason for the reduction.

The prisoner has pending an appeal of his conviction. Today's hearing dealt only with his appeal that the sentence be reduced.

Bremer, dressed in a short-sleeved light blue shirt and gray trousers, did not react visibly to the decision.

Bremer was convicted Aug. 4 of shooting Gov. Wallace, Secret Service agent Nicholas Zarvos, Alabama state police Capt. E. C. Doherty and Dora Thompson, a campaign worker, at a May 15 campaign rally in Laurel, Md.

The Milwaukee man, who also faces federal charges in connection with the shooting of Wallace and Zarvos, is serving his state court term at a penitentiary in Baltimore.

Benjamin Lipsitz, Bremer's lawyer, argued that the 68-year term offered no opportunity for rehabilitation. He urged that the sentence be reduced "to a level commensurate with an opportunity, a hope, a glimmer down the long tunnel where this kid can see his way out of this thing."

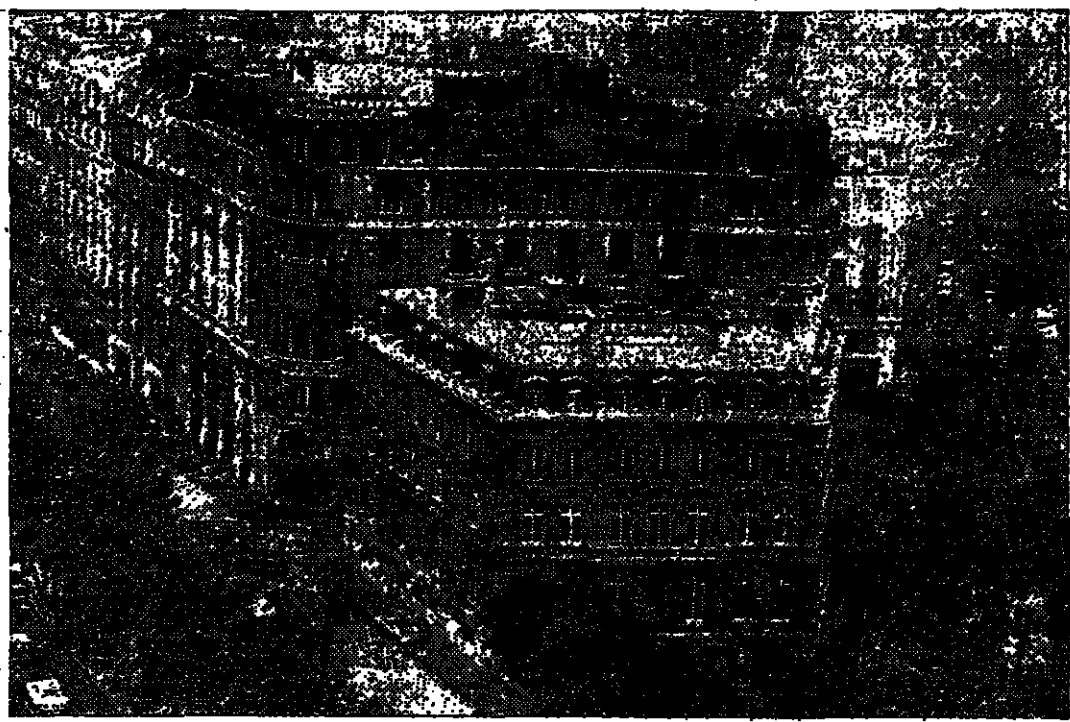
U.S. Captain Kills GI In German Barracks

CHAILSHAM, West Germany, Sept. 28 (AP)—A black U.S. Army private was shot to death early today when he allegedly threatened his commanding officer, a black captain, with a knife following a barracks racial fight, the Army reported.

The dead soldier, whose name was withheld pending notification of his family, was shot once in the neck with a pistol after he resisted arrest, the Army said.



CHAMPS ELYSEES FIRE—The drugstore building engulfed by flames early yesterday.



AFTERMATH—Burned out drugstore building seen from the Arc de Triomphe yesterday.

7 Injured as 3 Buildings Burn

Body of Woman Found After Paris Fire

PARIS, Sept. 28 (UPI)—The body of a middle-aged woman was found today in the ruins of a building that housed Le Drugstore Public on the Champs-Elysees.

The building was destroyed by fire last night, along with an adjoining structure. A third building was heavily damaged.

Police said that search crews inspecting the seven-story drugstore building found the body on the first floor. The body has not been identified.

Police said, however, that the woman probably was a cashier who worked in the drugstore.

Seven persons, including three firemen, were slightly injured in the blaze. Four persons were hurt in the rush to evacuate the building. About 800 persons were on the premises when the fire broke out.

One woman trapped by the flames on the first floor leaped into the street. She was caught by a group of men who stood below the window from which she jumped to break her fall. She was not injured.

Despite the efforts of about 300 firemen, the blaze destroyed the Public building, which housed a movie theater as well as the drugstore and offices. It also burned out all but one floor of a neighboring building that contained the offices of British European Airways and swept through three floors of a third building.

An estimated 500 policemen were called out to control thousands of spectators, who stood across the Champs-Elysees or in neighboring streets to watch the fire.

The blaze lasted about five hours and the Champs-Elysees, the Place Charles-de-Gaulle, in which stands the Arc de Triomphe, and surrounding streets were clogged by cars and vast crowds. The Champs-Elysees was blocked to traffic until early this morning.

Police opened an inquiry into the fire today but played down the possibility of arson. Police Prefect Pierre-Henri Lenoir said that it was probably accidental.

First reports said that the fire began in trash cans outside the Public building.

Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, president of the company that owned the Public building, criticized the fire, saying that they arrived 15 minutes after he himself had

called them. But fire officials said that the first truck arrived three or four minutes after the alarm was received.

Meanwhile, an anonymous telephone call was received early today by a radio station in which the caller claimed that the fire was set by the Black September guerrilla organization that was responsible for the killings at the Munich Olympic Games.

This call was followed by numerous others to newspapers, the police and other drugstores. A police spokesman said that a flood of unfounded telephone reports always followed a major fire.

However, police guards were placed today at two other drugstores in Paris that are owned and operated by Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet's company.

Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet, who is Jewish, said that he had not received any threats and that he believed the fire started accidentally.

Fire officials said today that it was the most spectacular blaze in Paris since World War II.

SHAPE Offices
The Public building, which once housed the Astoria Hotel, was chosen by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as the first offices of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe.

Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet said that Gen. Eisenhower had given him several souvenirs from that period. They were all destroyed in the fire, he said.

Arab Claims in Milan
MILAN, Sept. 28 (UPI)—An anonymous caller claiming to be a member of the Black September organization telephoned a newspaper here today and said that the group was responsible for the Paris fire.

The newspaper Corriere d'Informazione said that the caller spoke only in French and English. "This is Black September speaking. The fire at the drugstore on the Champs-Elysees in Paris, we started it," the caller said and then hung up.

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U.S. Dropping Case Against Panther He

Wiretap Ruling Leads To Freeing of Seal

By Sanford J. Ungar
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28

—The Justice Department announced yesterday that it will drop contempt of court charges against Black Panther Bobby G. Seal, rather than reveal the contents of electronic surveillance that apparently overheard his voice while he was in jail.

James R. Thompson, U.S. attorney in Chicago, told Seventh U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals there that "it would be inimical to our national security to disclose the wiretapping logs as ordered by that court in a decision last May."

The contempt charges, levied by U.S. District Judge Julius Hoffman during the tumultuous "Chicago-seven" conspiracy in 1968-70, were the last pending against Mr. Seal.

After 21 months in prison, two trials, Mr. Seal was on bond in May, 1971. He has declared that he will run for mayor of Chicago, Calif., in city's municipal elections next year.

4-Year Sentence

Mr. Seal was sentenced to years in prison by Judge Hoffman on the contempt charges. He was sentenced to 4 years in prison for the contempt charges.

The contempt charges stem from Mr. Seal's insistence on the right to represent himself in his repeated declarations of contempt that the judge was "a fascist pig." At one point Judge Hoffman ordered Mr. Seal to be gagged, an action that provoked further courtroom ructions.

After the Chicago-seven acquitted five defendants on conspiracy charges, the government dropped that charge against Mr. Seal, "in the interest of justice," rather than try separately.

In May, the appellate court overturned the contempt charges given Mr. Seal, and other defendants and two of his lawyers, William M. Kunstler, Leonard I. Weinglass, and that a judge other than Mr. Hoffman must hear the contempt charges.

At the same time, the appellate court said that, since government had acknowledged surveillance of Mr. Seal, it would have to turn the wiretap logs over to the defense to drop the contempt case.

Security Wiretap

An assistant attorney general said yesterday that Mr. Seal overheard in a non-court-audited "national security" wiretap. The Justice Department has dropped almost a dozen of its anti-war militants.

Others, rather than turn over wiretap logs to defendants required by the Supreme Court decision.

Since the Seventh Circuit Court found that only Mr. Seal was standing to make a complaint against the wiretapping, the nine persons convicted of contempt by Judge Hoffman during the Chicago trial are still scheduled to be retried. The Justice Department has asked that Judge Hoffman be removed from the Chicago area because he is biased.

Egypt Granted Credit by U.S.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters).—The United States has given Egypt \$11-million credit to buy U.S. agricultural commodities after Egypt paid the second installment on its American debt government officials said yesterday.

Under an agreement signed last January Egypt is paying off its five-year-old, \$48-million debt to the United States at the rate of \$11.7 million plus interest every six months. With every payment, Egypt gets back 8 percent—\$11 million—of the installment in a new loan for agricultural products.

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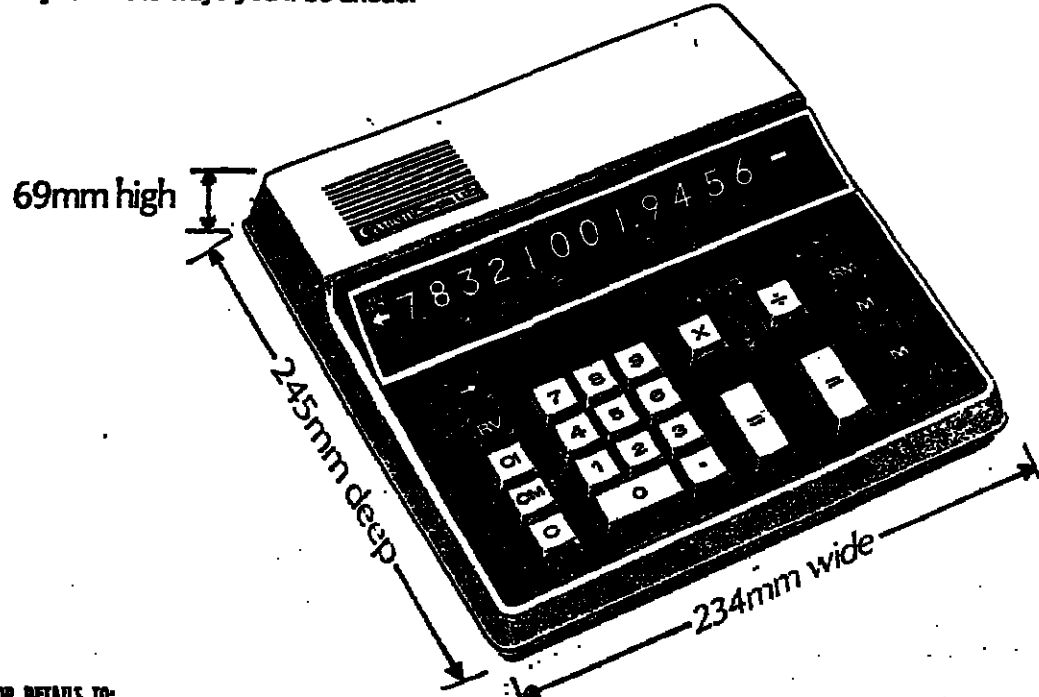
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CAT AND DOG—Five-month-old, 40-pound Bengal tiger cub relaxing in Buena Park, Calif., amusement center while his one-year-old, 90-pound German shepherd friend stands protectively by. They have been raised together since the cub was four weeks old. He looks to the dog for "security." The unlikely pair are a favorite attraction. But what happens when he grows up and outweighs his friend by 500 pounds?

Air Force Policy of Ousting Pregnant Officers Defended

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—A pregnancy rate of 9 percent among women in the Air Force is ample justification for automatically discharging all women officers who become pregnant, the Justice Department contends.

In a brief filed last week with the Supreme Court, the government urged the tribunal not to disturb the Air Force's "effort to cope with a serious personnel problem" in view of the "compelling military interest" in combat-readiness.

"Pregnancy," Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold told the court, "diverts personnel from the primary function of fighting or support, and thereby impairs the readiness and effectiveness of the fighting force."

The brief opposes a petition by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Capt. Susan B. Struck, who accuses the Pentagon of unconstitutional sex bias for giving her an automatic honorable discharge after she became pregnant two years ago in Vietnam.

The high court is not obliged to hear the case, but the ACLU argued that guidance is needed to clear up the "confusion" in lower courts over the proper standards for judging sex discrimination charges.

Mr. Griswold denied that sex

discrimination was involved in rules dealing with "a physical condition which happens to be peculiar to women." He warned that the court's hands-off policy toward military personnel matters was challenged by the petition.

Citing Air Force figures, Mr. Griswold said that 9 percent of Air Force women became pregnant during three recent years—1,189 among 13,000 women in 1969, 1,560 among 14,000 women in 1970 and 1,292 among 15,650 women last year.

He said that a rule that calls for immediate honorable discharge of pregnant officers "clearly serves the function of discouraging planned pregnancies and encouraging the prevention, by means of the use of contraceptive devices or otherwise, of unplanned pregnancies."

Robert T. Caesler, an ACLU attorney in Seattle, where Capt. Struck filed her lawsuit, said Saturday that the policy of encouraging female officers to use contraceptives had not been asserted in the case until Mr. Griswold filed his brief.

The rules require immediate discharge of an officer—or, an Air Force spokesman said Saturday, an enlisted woman—who becomes pregnant. The discharge may be canceled, however, if the pregnancy is terminated before the discharge becomes final.

Mr. Griswold denied that sex

Hooded Man Gets £58,190 And Big Kiss

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—A man wearing a black hood walked into a London hotel today and was given £58,190 and a big kiss by Miss United Kingdom of 1972.

The hooded mystery man was an office worker from Belfast who had hit it lucky in the football pools.

"Mr. X," as he chose to be called, was taking no chances on the notoriety the money could bring with it, and insisted that his identity be kept secret to preclude any threat from the IRA.

"I have received threats," he said. "In Belfast it is a matter of if you're in the wrong place at the wrong time—you get a gun in your ribs and you hand your wallet over."

Bomb Phoner Seized

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Police announced today the arrest of an Israeli who had telephoned the U.S. Embassy and, identifying himself as member of the Arab guerrilla Black September movement, said a bomb was about to go off there.

So Europe Can Meet U.S. Competition

Britain Urges Integrated Aircraft Industry

By S. T. Kantin

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Britain today called for the integration of the European aircraft industry to meet competition "from the United States and elsewhere."

The French government, however, appeared reluctant to carry the existing collaboration between European aircraft makers that far.

Speaking at the roll-out ceremonies here for the Airbus A-300 B and the Concorde-02 pre-production model, British Aviation Minister Michael Heseltine declared that Britain is ready to discuss at any time with other European governments what steps we should now take to further the establishment of an integrated European industry respected on its results throughout the world.

"We face too much competition from the rest of the world to risk the prospect of competing with each other," Mr. Heseltine warned.

Cost Too Great

Mr. Heseltine said that "no single European country can afford to support an industry that can compete meaningfully on the scale" that the expected \$4-billion, world aircraft market will demand in the 1980s. Therefore, he added, if Europe is to hear

"the ever increasing cost of airframe and engine development and meet competition from the United States and elsewhere, we must move from ad hoc collaboration on specific projects toward an integrated European aircraft industry which pulls together, the most efficient way, the technical, financial and managerial contributions which each country can make."

He cautioned, however, that European aircraft firms would "need a firm political commitment by governments to this aim."

Speaking after Mr. Heseltine, French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said that France must endeavor to raise its ambitions "to a European dimension" but did not reply to the British minister's call for an integrated European aircraft industry.

European Market

Mr. Messmer said that "we are capable, if we desire, of finally creating a European market for aeronautical equipment. And, if we wish, we can also create conditions in which European manufacturers may compete on an equal basis with American manufacturers, favoring full and open markets on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Airbus presented today is a medium-range, wide-body plane designed to carry up to 324 passengers. It is being built in

cooperation by France, West Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and the Hawker-Siddeley firm of Britain. The builders say that they have received firm orders for 13 Airbuses and options for 18 more.

Flight Expected
The plane is expected to make its first flight in about three weeks.

The Concorde shown today is longer and heavier than the first two prototypes that have been undergoing flight tests. This Concorde is equipped with new engines said Henri Ziegler, president of the Aerospatiale, the French firm, which, with the British Aircraft Corp., is building the plane. "has completely eliminated exhaust smoke" and significantly reduced noise pollution.

The final version of the Rolls-Royce Olympic engines, which will equip the production models, is not ready yet.

Danube Power Plant Set

BELGRADE, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—Bulgaria and Romania will build a hydroelectric power plant on the Danube, between Belene in Bulgaria and Clocara in Romania, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today from Sofia. It did not give any details about the size of the plant.

Obituaries

Robert E. Dolan, Composer, Producer for Stage, Movies

WESTWOOD, Calif., Sept. 28 (UPI)—Robert Emmett Dolan, Broadway-Hollywood composer, conductor and producer, died of a heart attack, apparently of a long illness, Tuesday.

Mr. Dolan gained prominence as the composer and conductor of the 37 Broadway shows. Among them were "Good News," "Strike a Pink," "Hurray for What," "Leave It to Me," "Very Warm for May" and "Louisiana Purchase."

His most recent Broadway assignment was "Coco," the story of Coco Chanel, the designer, starring Katharine Hepburn, in 69.

Earlier, he wrote the scores for "Jesus, Lily, Darwin" and "The Last Days of Pompeii," which starred Bert Lahr. The latter, Howard Taubman, won the drama critic of The New York Times, wrote that Robert Emmett Dolan's tunes "are bouncing and graceful in a way reminiscent of the self-assured Twenties."

Mr. Dolan served for many years as music director of Paramount Pictures Corp. He scored more than 50 feature motion pictures including "Going My Way," "The Bells of St. Mary's" and "Blue Skies." He was affiliated, in one way or another, with many of the Bing Crosby-Bob Hope films.

He also scored some 20 television documentaries, including "The World of Jacqueline Kennedy," "The World of Jimmie

Doolittle" and shows about Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee.

His songs, in which he collaborated with such well-known lyricists as Johnny Mercer and Walter O'Keefe, included "At Last I'm in Love," "Little by Little," "Hallelujah," "Song of the Highwayman," "You," "Out of the Past," "I Love You," "And So to Bed," "Glamour Waltz" and "Your Heart Will Tell You So."

Mr. Dolan had been a member of the Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1945.

He was born in Hartford, Conn., in August, 1908, and attended Catholic High School in Montreal, where the family moved when he was 6, and Loyola College, also in Montreal. His music teachers were the well-known Joseph Schillinger and Ernst Toch.

He began as a pianist-composer-conductor in radio in 1934 with Al Goodman's orchestra. He was later signed for the Burns and Allen Show, the Dinah Shore Show and others.

John M. Flagler

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (UPI)—John M. Flagler, 50, former humor editor of Look magazine, died on Tuesday at his home here after a long illness. Mr. Flagler was with the New Yorker from 1949 to 1965, as columnist and reporter at large. He joined Look in 1965, remaining until the magazine closed down last year.

Maurice Thiriet

PARIS, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—French composer Maurice Thiriet, 66, who wrote operas, ballet music and 25 symphonic works, died yesterday of a heart attack at Puy, northern France, it was announced today. Mr. Thiriet also composed numerous film scores, including the music for Marcel Carné's classic, "Les Visiteurs du Soir."

Sir Linton Andrews

LEEDS, England, Sept. 28 (Reuters)—Sir Linton Andrews, 86, former editor of the Yorkshire Post and one of Britain's most distinguished journalists, has died here after a long illness.

Sir Linton became editor emeritus of the Yorkshire Post in 1968 in tribute to his 45 years of service. Sir Linton was a founder member of the British Press Council—a watchdog organization—and later served as its chairman. He also was a former president of the C.U., of British Newspaper Editors and the International Journalists' Federation. Sir Linton played a leading role in developing a national training program for young journalists.

David Van Pelt

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—David Van Pelt, 85, a philanthropist and member of an old Philadelphia family, died Tuesday. Mr. Van Pelt made gifts to the University of Pennsylvania and many other colleges and art institutions.

Hetty King

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UPI)—Hetty King, 90, one of the last stars of the heyday of the British music hall, died today, her doctors announced. Once billed on Broadway as "England's Greatest Star," Miss King scored her most lasting successes as a male impersonator. She appeared with such names as Harry Lauder, George Robey and Marie Lloyd, singing "All the Nice Girls Love a Sailor" and other hits of the day.

W. German Panel Assails Controls On Flight Safety

BONN, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—A parliamentary commission investigating the crash of a British-built BAC-111 near Hamburg last year criticized official supervision of flight safety in West Germany.

In a report published today, the commission censured the Federal Civil Aviation Office and the Ministry of Transport for "inadequate" examination of charter airline operations and for failing to ensure that the airlines maintained the necessary degree of reliability and flight safety.

Twenty-two persons died when the plane crashed on the Hamburg-Kiel superhighway after taking off from Hamburg Sept. 6 last year, with 121 tourists bound for Spain.

The company which owned the plane, Pan International, subsequently went out of business.

The official report on the crash blamed it on a maintenance error when kerosene, instead of water, was put into a cooling system tank and then injected into the engines during take-off, causing severe over-heating and loss of thrust.

The commission's report said the company's operating license should have been withdrawn by the Transport Ministry at least three months before the crash because of technical deficiencies.

U.S. Atomic Scientist Emigrates to Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prof. Alvin Radkowsky, a leading American nuclear physicist, has migrated to Israel and joined the faculty of Tel Aviv University.

Prof. Radkowsky served 20 years as chief scientist for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Main Reactors Division, in Germantown, Md.

A university spokesman announced that Prof. Radkowsky, a religious Jew, said he would help Israel develop its own atomic reactors.

NOW YOU KNOW ABOUT TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE, CAN YOU SERIOUSLY FLY WITH ANYONE ELSE'S ECONOMY SERVICE?

We can't imagine you prefer to eat what you're given.

When TWA offers you the choice of three main courses in economy.

And surely, you don't want an old triple seat.

When TWA has the new twin-seat (two across or a couch if the plane's not full). On all 707's.



Then you wouldn't choose to gaze at the clouds.



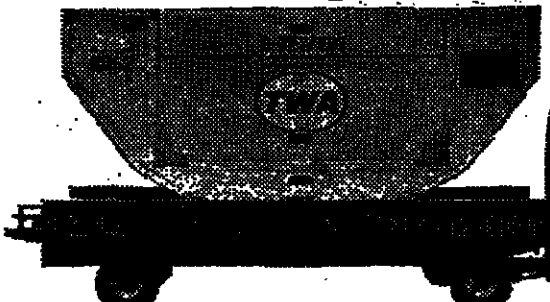
When TWA offers a choice of two films.*



Or fly in an old 707. When TWA has just spent some \$25 million refitting an entire fleet of planes.

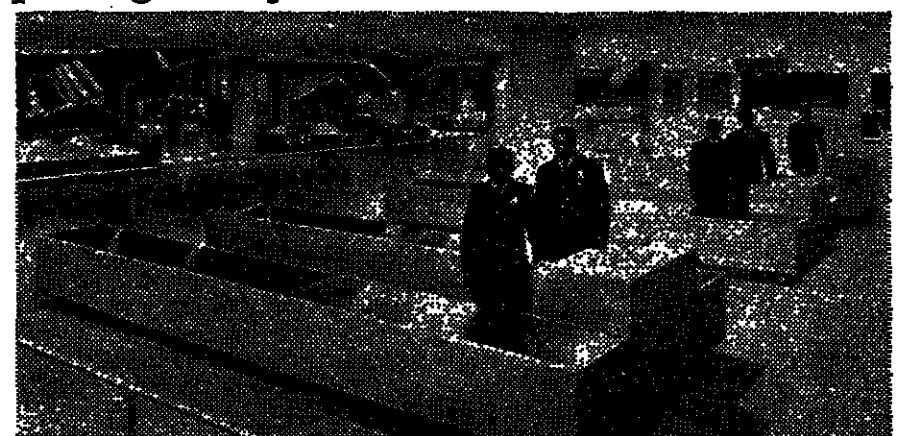
And we can't think you'd rather have your luggage exposed on a trolley.

When TWA protects it in containers.



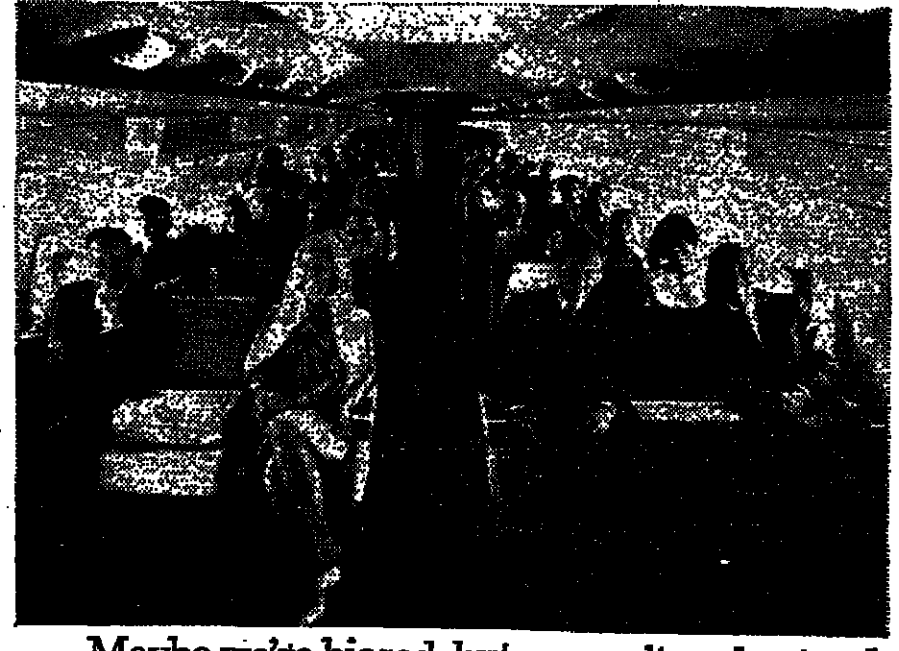
Finally we're certain you won't want to end up in a terminal in New York with twenty-eight other airlines.

When TWA has its own terminal for TWA passengers only.



Or change airlines in America.

When TWA flies to thirty-six cities in the USA every day.



Maybe we're biased, but we can't understand anyone flying by another airline.

When you can fly by TWA's Ambassador Service for the same price.

Ask any Travel Agent.



The Next Four Years

In less than six weeks, we, the American people, will be choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States for the next four years. But we will be doing more than that: we will be determining whether we want this country to continue along the course it has been taking during the past four years, or whether we want to restore to American political life its traditional values of democratic liberalism and social concern.

In an America striving to realize its own vision of quality and liberty under the rule of law, the presidency requires particular qualities of character, leadership and moral force that transcend the narrow bounds of personal ambition and of party politics. It requires a perception of the things that are wrong with America—politically, socially, economically, morally—as well as the things that are right; and a sense of priorities that gives precedence to human needs and public integrity over the panoply of wealth and the arrogance of power.

The New York Times urges the election of George McGovern for President of the United States. We believe that Sen. McGovern's approach to public questions, his humanitarian philosophy and humane scale of values, his courage and his forthrightness can offer a new kind of leadership in American political life. We believe he can restore a sense of purpose to the American people as a whole, a sense of participation to their component parts and a sense of integrity to their government.

In these respects, it seems to us, the presidency of Richard M. Nixon has largely failed.

Mr. Nixon has indeed had his spectacular triumphs; and this newspaper has never hesitated to applaud the accomplishments of the President and his administration when we thought that he was serving the best interests of the American people, even when in doing so he was adopting policies that he had spent a lifetime in opposing. But despite his best efforts—in regard to China, the Soviet Union, economic controls and so on—Mr. Nixon has failed both in principle and in practice in other areas of public policy even more vital than those in which he has scored his successes.

Not only has Mr. Nixon failed to carry out his explicit pledge to end the Vietnam conflict, on which he won the election by a hair's breadth four years ago; he has pursued a policy that appears to move in one direction while actually moving in another. Constantly emphasizing the winding down of the war and the withdrawal of American troops, Mr. Nixon has nevertheless enlarged the scope of hostilities, undertaken the biggest bombing campaign in history and committed American prestige to an increasingly authoritarian regime in Saigon.

The Vietnam war is but one area where President Nixon has failed either to carry out his pledge or to give the nation the moral and political leadership that would indeed unite us—as he promised to do four years ago. This administration appears to be without basic philosophy, without deeply held values, an administration whose guiding principle is expediency and whose overriding purpose is to remain in office.

The pursuit of excellence has been subordinated to pursuit of the next election, as evidenced by some of Mr. Nixon's appointments in such ultra-sensitive areas of government as the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court. In many of its social,

economic and fiscal policies; in lax standards of probity and truthfulness in government; in favoritism toward special interests; in its addiction to secrecy; in its disregard of civil liberties and constitutional rights, the Nixon administration has been a failure.

President Nixon has shown himself willing to exacerbate America's racial divisions for purely political purposes; he has countenanced and encouraged an ominous erosion of individual rights and First Amendment freedoms, and has demonstrated his indifference to such dangers by deliberately selecting Spiro T. Agnew as his potential successor to the presidency. Protected by the White House curtain, he has stood above the political battle as the odor of corruption and of sleazy campaign practices rises above the Washington battlefield.

A McGovern administration, The Times believes, would reverse the unmistakable drift in Washington away from government of, by and for the people. It is undeniable that since his nomination Sen. McGovern has been on the defensive, partly because of the Eagleton episode, partly because of ill-considered comments on specific points that he has subsequently modified or corrected, and partly because of the confused management of his own campaign. But on his record, and on what he has consistently stood for in his years of public office—a consistency in striking contrast to that of his opponent—it is clear that Mr. McGovern will fight for effective and necessary reforms in American social, political and economic institutions.

What this election comes down to is a decision on the direction in which the United States is going to move for the next four years.

Are we going to continue to pursue a foreign policy that, for all its success in certain areas, is essentially based on military supremacy, on a strident nationalism and on a cynical power game that could alienate this country from substantial segments of the international community?

Are we going to continue to pursue a domestic policy that, in its fundamentals, is contemptuous of civil liberties, oblivious of deep social conflicts and racial and economic cleavages in the cities of America, and oriented toward that very "military-industrial complex" against which President Eisenhower perceptively warned us so many years ago?

On virtually every major issue from the war to taxes, from education to environment, from civil liberties to national defense, Mr. McGovern—faltering though many of his statements have been—seems to us to be moving with the right priorities, with faith in the common man, and within the democratic framework. While this newspaper does not necessarily accept his program in every detail as he has thus far outlined it or as the Democratic platform has structured it, we are convinced that the direction of American policy in the next four years would be in safer hands under a McGovern-Shriver administration than under the present regime.

There can be no doubt that Mr. McGovern is now far behind in the presidential race. But if he succeeds in these next few weeks in getting his basic philosophy of democratic government across to the electorate, a philosophy that rejects the meretricious appeal of his opponents, Sen. McGovern may yet touch a chord in the American voter that will respond to his own practical vision of an American society that cares and an American democracy that works.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vietnam Peace Compromise?

The solution of the Vietnam conflict is believed to be very near. According to generally well-informed Saigon sources, Saigon is anticipating an accord on a North Vietnamese proposal which, without stipulating the immediate resignation of President Thieu as a precondition, reportedly includes: a cease-fire on the whole territory of Indochina (the two Vietnams, Laos and Cambodia) in exchange for the release of the American POWs. The accord will confront the Washington government, and that of Saigon even more, with delicate problems. But the latter reportedly are already virtually settled. The North Vietnamese promise not to impose a Communist regime on South Vietnam is saving Washington's face. By pledging in exchange to end support to the Thieu government, the Americans are somehow losing face, but to the benefit of a solution that will be presented as an equitable settlement: the freedom given to South Vietnam to choose the regime of its choice by free elections, supervised, honest, open to everyone. This theoretically gives the Viet Cong a chance.

—From France-Solr (Paris).

A Defeat for Europe

Europe has lost a game which perhaps it did not deserve to lose. In numerical terms, the defeat in the Norwegian referendum has little importance. In terms of politics and civility, it is another matter. Besides economic interests, of which the Norwegians are good judges, it signifies that the European idea lacks the power of attraction. One must ask: Why should it have, if it shows itself to have little attraction for the same European political leaders who pay it lip service?

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

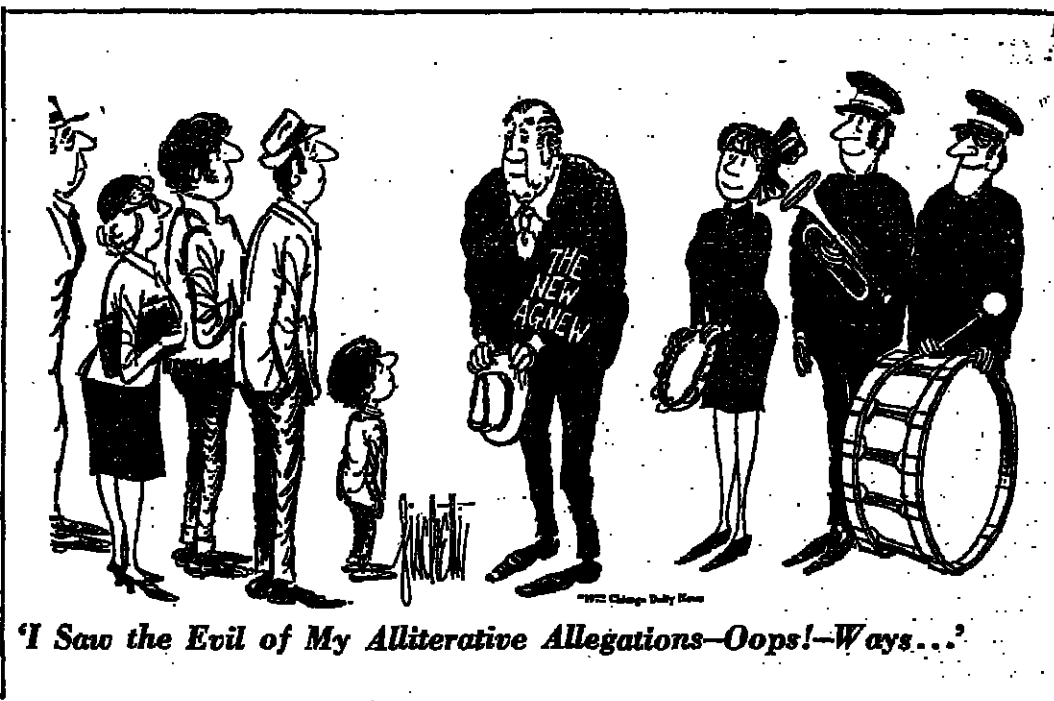
September 23, 1897

NEW YORK—The political situation in New York City is becoming complicated. The Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting ignored the Chicago platform and dampened the hopes of the Bryanites. The latter thereupon revolted and dominated Henry George for Mayor. This will divide the Democratic vote, but it will also draw votes from the Children's Union candidate, Seth Low.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1922

NEW YORK—New York City would not be true to itself if it did not celebrate in brave fashion the 300th anniversary of its first settlement which occurs next year. Some discussion of the coming event has already taken place and practical plans are being prepared. And something of the present glory of New York will be shown, the greatest of all of the world's great cities.



'Godfathers' As Seen From Italy

By Claire Sterling

PALERMO, Sicily.—Mario Puzo's "Godfather" came back to his ancestral homeland last week and the natives hardly knew him. Thousands of Milanese flocking to the film's Italian premiere were enthralled with the story as folklore. But they saw little resemblance between the Godfather's "family" and their own Mafia in real life.

Ten years ago the movie-going public here might have accepted uncritically what the Corriere della Sera calls "this implicit attempt to idealize the Mafia and give it tragic and heroic connotations." In those days Sicily's "honored society" was still wrapped in romantic mystery, especially for Italians who didn't happen to live in Sicily. Few questioned the century-old legend of a Mafia keeping order as surrogate for a negligent state, and a capo-Mafia as a "man of respect" bound to a code of rustic gallantry, dispensing wisdom far and wide, ruling his clan with a firm but paternal hand. If there was ever a grain of truth in this legend, however, all Italy knows there isn't now.

Collecting Dossiers

Since 1963 an Italian parliamentary commission to "investigate the phenomenon of the Mafia" has been collecting dossiers and interviewing hundreds of policemen, crooks, politicians and bankers. It certainly hasn't stamped out the Mafia, which not only continues to bleed western Sicily white but has opened branch offices on the mainland from Calabria to Rome, Milan and Turin. Nor, say Sicilians in the know here, has it come close to understanding the "Mafia" that has emerged in the past decade, organized, industrialized, incomparably more efficient and deadly than the old feudal kind. For all its promises of lurid disclosures, furthermore, the commission has never faced up to the really scabrous question: Its 2,000-page report sank like a stone into oblivion last spring when it turned out to contain not a single simple declarative sentence explaining just how the Mafia can buy enough protection in Palermo and Rome to get away with systematic murder.

Nevertheless, the commission did get across to the nation that the Mafia has murdered at least 2,500 men, women and children in Sicily in the last 20 years, many of whose homes still mark the remote mountain caves known as Mafia cemeteries. It also turned up a lot of other absorbing information about the Mafia's business and personnel practices, including unusually educational biographies of Sicily's top 10 Mafia leaders. Having just visited some of these capo-Mafia now living in compulsory (if temporary) retirement on the bleak Mediterranean island of Linoia, I can testify personally that they are about as paternal a bunch of godfathers as a pit of cobras.

Among those I ran into there was Antonio La Barbera of Palermo, one of the dozen Mammasantissima—literally the holiest of mothers—in Italian parlance—the most vicious of Mafia killers—presently in exile on Linoia. A dapper gentleman of 48, neatly dressed for the beach in blue linen shorts and immaculate white tennis shoes, "Don" Antonio did not care to discuss his career with me. The subject didn't interest him, he said. But it interests his countrymen, all right.

Modern Methods

What is fascinating about La Barbera's life story is not so much the itemized list of his known crimes, running to four printed pages: kidnapping, extortion, rape, arson, dynamiting, drug-running, common theft, scores of killings on his own or by the 40-odd gunmen in his "cocosas," or clan—as the modern methods he has introduced. From the time La Barbera muscled in on the

dope trade run by the rival Greco clan, igniting a gang war in Palermo that has raged on and off for 13 years, an "Americanized" Mafia has closed in on the Sicilian capital with stunning precision. La Barbera himself hasn't been running the whole show by any means, his activities being confined largely to the international drug traffic, the city's wholesale fruit and vegetable markets, and the building trades.

The rest, divided up more peacefully among other Mafia clans, goes far beyond traditional Mafia pursuits such as wine, slavery, illegal whiskey stills, cattle-rustling and control of water supplies in outlying rural areas, drugs and contraband to boot. Whether by outright ownership or regular collections of protection money, the honored society is into everything from fishing and meat-slaughtering to ports, garages, hotels, bars, retail shops, insurance, banking, and practically all local industry.

In widening their field, younger Mafia leaders like La Barbera have not only grown richer faster than their elders—several have become multimillionaires almost overnight—but greedier, more brutally impatient and incoherent. Recalcitrant clients and intrusive Mafia rivals are "shot first and reasoned with later," as a Sicilian reporter put it to me. Membership in the club has been opened to trigger-happy riff-raff that an old-timer would have had nothing to do with. And in the last couple of years the new Mafia has broken two inviolate rules: Never to put the bite on a client already paying for protection, and never to lay a finger on a journalist or judge.

Recent Kidnappings

Since 1970, the Mafia has kidnapped the sons of four extremely wealthy Sicilians, at least two of whom have been paying generous protection money for years, but were nevertheless obliged to fork out ransoms reportedly running to as much as a million dollars. The latest victim, a muscular young engineer called Luciano Cassina who never moved without a bodyguard and drove a car equipped with radio-telephone for emergency emergencies, was taken at gunpoint in broad daylight last August, on one of Palermo's busiest streets. Having put up a stiff fight, he has not been heard from since.

In these same two years, what's more, the Mafia kidnapped and certainly murdered (though the body was never found) a popular and now Sicilian journalist called Mauro De Mauro, and not long afterward, machine-gunned the attorney general of Palermo, Pietro Scaglione. If not for that extraordinarily invidious last move, men like Antonio La Barbera might still be living it up in expensive night clubs instead of retiring at nightfall after checking in with the carabinieri on one-horse islands like Linoia.

Not long after Scaglione's death, when a stool pigeon reportedly full of information on the subject was murdered too, police and carabinieri cracked down on Mafia leaders with vigor and venom unknown since the dread days of Mussolini's fanatic anti-Mafia crusade, Prefect Mori. Some 110 important Mafia and about 700 smaller fry were rounded up in Sicily and on the Italian mainland including a number suspected of a hand in De Mauro's and Scaglione's deaths. Nearly all had been hauled into court time and again on bloodcurdling charges and acquitted for lack of evidence. Evidence is not easily come by when witnesses and judges are openly and flatly warned that they and their families will be killed in the event of a guilty verdict. The only way to hold these celebrated thugs, through a special anti-Mafia law passed in 1965, was to send them into "confini," or enforced residence, as far as possible from their place of business.

Dialing Sicily

Until last year's dramatic roundup, most Mafia big game caught in the police net had ended up in fairly comfortable northern towns, from which they could easily dial Sicily for long, untraceable telephone calls, and even commute on fast superhighways and anonymous Alitalia flights. Wiser and tougher now, the carabinieri in particular have insisted on sending this last and most distinguished batch to islands like Linoia, with a policeman glued to a chair next to the

Letter From Moscow

U.S.-Soviet Relations Changed After Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—These photographs of a smiling President Nixon signing documents in the Kremlin with a smiling Leonid Brezhnev are now just four months old. No one has been talking about a "Spirit of Moscow" during those four months, but with or without a spirit, Soviet-American relations have changed.

The changes are sometimes subtle and difficult to identify. In many ways nothing has changed: Soviet guards outside the American Embassy in Moscow still rudely prevent Russians from entering the building; American correspondents in Moscow are still tailed periodically by the KGB; anti-American propaganda continues apace in the Soviet news media. The suspicious Russian character, and especially its fear of foreigners, is still intact.

And yet, there was a scene the other day at Moscow's Vnukovo airport which would have been inconceivable six months ago. Henry Kissinger was leaving Moscow, and a dozen Soviet officials had come to the airport to see him off. Typically, the Soviet security men were keeping the press far from the terminal where Kissinger was saying goodbye, but two reporters somehow got through the line—this correspondent and John Shaw of Time magazine.

In the Picture

Shaw had his camera, and he suggested group pictures of Kissinger and his Soviet hosts. Eagerly, the Russians gathered around the American—a deputy foreign minister, the ambassador to Washington, several other deputy ministers and high officials. In various situations they posed with Kissinger, and Shaw snapped the pictures. None showed anything but delight at the prospect of being photographed by Time magazine with Mr. Nixon's envoy-extraordinary.

After the last goodbyes and the departure of Kissinger's plane, a deputy minister of the Soviet government edged quietly up to Shaw and asked, almost sheepishly: "Do you think I could have a copy of the picture of me and Henry?"

Such a display of good-natured friendship, official relaxation and name-dropping is simply unprecedented. The episode of the photographs may not change the course of history, but it is a sign of a new era.

Another sign is the sheer quantity of Soviet-American exchanges that have followed the summit meeting. One day last week a Russian delegation was presenting gifts to the U.S. Department of Interior in Yellowstone National Park while an American delegation on environmental protection negotiated in Moscow, a U.S. agriculture delegation toured Soviet Central Asia, a group of U.S. science writers interviewed officials in Moscow and senior Soviet negotiators in Washington tried to agree on various pieces of a new trade agreement.

Busy Embassies

The American Embassy here is overwhelmed by the number of official visitors, and the Soviet Embassy in Washington must be equally overworked. More important, the delegations going back and forth between this country and the United States are making real progress on a great many projects. A year ago Soviet-American cooperation in any field was negligible. Now the two countries are preparing to go into space together, protect the environment together, cure cancer together, even develop Soviet

natural resources together, and much else.

All of these projects could be insignificant, but it appears to me that cynicism is unjustified. The Russians continue to show great eagerness for development of the relationship with America, the same eagerness which met the summit meeting possibly despite Mr. Nixon's minding Haphazard harbor. The other night at a reception here, Ku said E. Train, chairman of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality and leader of the American delegation on environment protection, was talking to reporter when his Soviet counterpart, Yevgeniy Pyodkov, walked up.

"Mr. Train," Pyodkov said without a pause, "I think it is time to name the members of our joint commission." He proceeded to push Train on this question until the American admitted that he did not favor the idea of a commission of specific individuals. Throughout the tall tale of environmental protection, American sources reported if Soviet side showed this kind of enthusiasm.

The warm reception Kissinger received a fortnight ago was further indication of the eagerness. Soviet officials and journalists who meet with Americans here speak of the evolving Soviet-American relationship with obvious hope and optimism. Kissinger, with some qualification, but this usually seems perfunctory. These people are authorized to hear from Americans that the new emigration law has caused a stir in America that they could interrupt debate. This is not part of it. Soviet scenario.

What that scenario contains remains a puzzle. The Russian seem to have reached a slight schizophrenic stage in their relations with the Americans. On one hand they are obviously delighted with all that has been achieved so far. The Soviet press carries numerous stories about blossoming Soviet-American cooperation. The papers covered congressional ratification of the SALT agreements with careful, unclouded candor, often describing favorable the senators who supported the agreements.

Last weekend, Pravda carried a long dispatch from its experienced Washington correspondent, Boris Steinkov, who actually made America sound sympathetic to help American. Steinkov's letter from Washington contained none of the rancor that often typifies Soviet coverage of the United States.

On the other hand, "American imperialism" remains the leading Soviet bogeyman, as though by reflex. Commentary on Vietnam, the American veto of the UN Security Council's recent condemnation of Israel and other recent events all depict the American position harshly.

This week, Socialist Industry, an official paper of the Communist party's Central Committee, charged that "the United States has secret plans to turn Israel into a powder keg in the Middle East" to help American and European "monopolists" to profit from the Israeli arms industry they have allegedly helped develop.

Sometimes these traditional condemnations appear on the same page with one of the up-beat stories on new Soviet-American cooperation; the contrast can be jarring.

How Far?

It seems likely that this inconsistency reflects the fundamental and unresolved question facing the Soviet leaders: How far can their new relationship with America go? Until now, this regime (like the Nixon administration) has avoided the most difficult aspects of the question.

Will Moscow accept a long-term dependence on American grain to provide this country's daily bread? Will it allow American capitalists to contribute significantly to the future development of natural resources? Will it seek to integrate the Soviet economy into some branches of the capitalist world economy, to earn hard currency to buy the modern technology that it covets?

These are enormous questions for the leaders of a society that has survived its first 55 years with remarkably little interaction—economic or political—with other countries. By all indications, the Soviet leaders now seek the best of both worlds—cooperation with America, meaning American grain and technology, accompanied by a reinforced status quo at home. The feasibility of this combination seems highly problematical.

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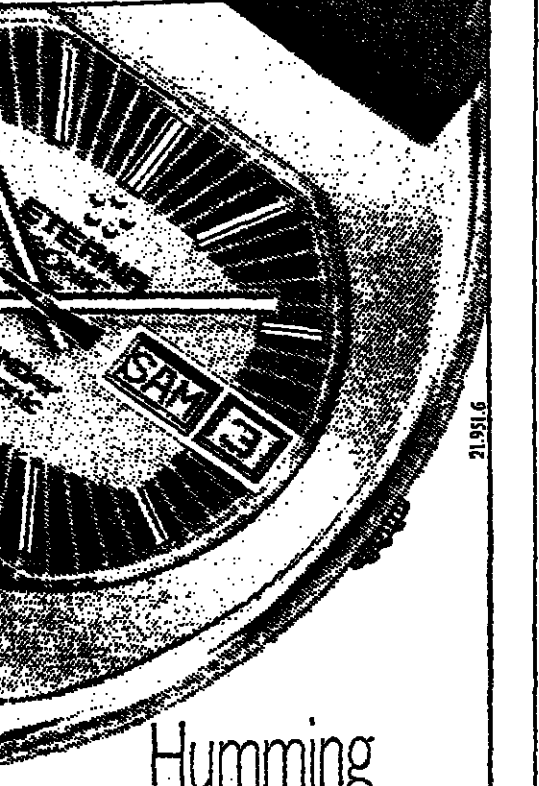
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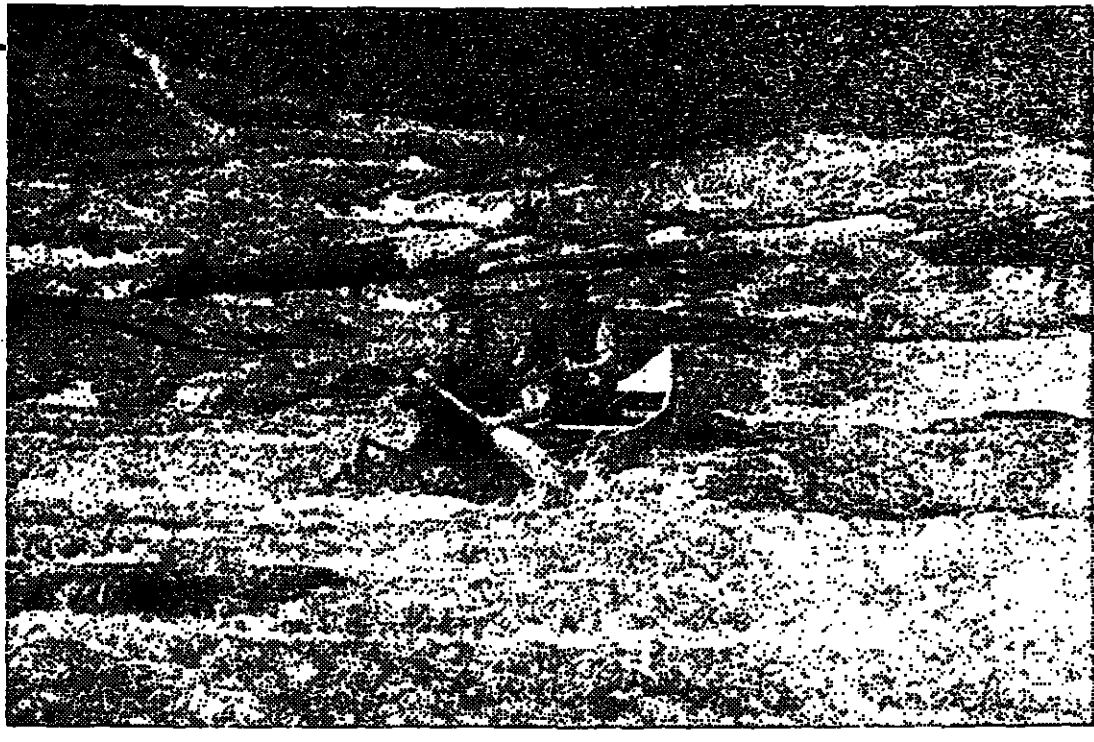
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Humming
electronic accuracy
thanks to the balanced tuning fork

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Henry Brink & Sons (Montreal) Ltd.,
pe Square, Montreal 111



Jon Voight and Burt Reynolds in scene from "Deliverance."

mount Opéra, the Paramount
Montparnasse, though it is a
Bakim and not a Paramount
production) is a dramatization
of François Mallet-Joris's best
seller. In it, a young girl devel-
ops an amorous mania about an
older woman who, though she
surrenders to her youthful adorer,

subsequently marries the adoles-
cent's father, causing the maid
much sorrow.
Guy Casaril, the director, retells
this tearful tale in an exceed-
ingly handsome film. Its drama-
tic tempo is sometimes low pres-
sured, despite some heated love
scenes, but it is a work of dis-

tinctive quality. There is a liter-
ary flavor and high intelligence
to its tasteful treatment. Nicole
Courcel as the disturbing amazon
and Anicée Alvina as her teen-
aged follower supply resourceful
performances that have an au-
thentic ring. Jean Martin is per-
fectly cast as the authoritative
father.

Paris Points Way to Undoing Subway Bottlenecks

scent of carnations, the pungent
aroma of pine forests.
A brave and ingenious step,
but a palliative that sidestepped
the core of the problem: How
can you give showers to people
in motion who are pressed for
time?

Irving Marder
periodically to punch a few
tickets.
Ten years ago a Paris council-
man suggested that Métro trans-
port should be free of charge.
This, he said, would save \$16
million a year and also free the
ticket-punchers for "more useful
and humane jobs." Knitting
seems like a useful and humane
enough job, but the councilman
certainly had a point, though he
failed to carry it far enough.

the Vincennes-Neuilly line with
the intention of transferring to
the St. Philippe-du-Roule station
—a straight-line distance of only
a few hundred yards—anyone
who has ever undergone this ex-
perience may be able to antici-
pate the solution to the Métro's
problem.

Plan B
Five years later the Métro en-
gineers took a deep breath and
unveiled Plan B: automation.
Motormen on the Châtelet-Lilas
line stood by their arms folded,
as the trains ran themselves.
This was only the beginning of
a master plan with a target date
of 1974. By that time automa-
tion is due to swallow up the
jobs of those implacable women
whose main function appears to
be knitting, which they interrupt

To make this transfer, the
traveler embarks on a journey
by foot that seems to cover half
of Paris: down corridors, up
stairs, down stairs, along passag-
eways, through wickets, turnstiles,
doors. Finally, if he has enough
stamina, he approaches the plat-
form indicated, just as the train
pulls in and the automatic door
cuts him off from it until the
next one arrives. When the door
reopens he boards the train and
is off—to a destination at which
he could have arrived on foot a
quarter of an hour previously.

The bottleneck in the Métro
system, it now seems obvious,
consists of the trains themselves.
Eight million passengers a kilo-
meter are waiting impatiently to
board trains that are bulging at
the seams when they arrive. The
waiting passengers collide with
those struggling to get out and
the temperature, physical as well
as emotional, rises to levels at
which even the scent of carnations
or pine forests is impotent.

Metropolitan Museum to Sell Rare Coins, French Impressionist Art

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (UPI).—The Metropolitan Museum of
Art, New York, which announced last week the sale of its rare coin
collection, will sell 11 paintings from its French Impressionist collec-
tion, it was announced yesterday.

The announcement came from Sotheby Parke-Bernet, the auc-
tion house where the Met paintings will be sold Oct. 25. The Met's
\$2-million coin collection will be dispersed at three sales in Switzer-
land beginning in November.

The cream of the paintings which will be sold are Monet's
"Cliffs at Pourville," Sisley's "Washerwomen," Renoir's "House at
Cagnes" and "Portrait of a Young Girl," a Toulouse-Lautrec and a
Degas. Other painters represented in the sale are Boudin, Morisot
and Guillaumin.

Officials at the museum had no immediate comment on the dis-
closure, but it has been known for some time that Met director
Thomas P.F. Hoving favored paring down the French collection by
eliminating paintings by artists who often are represented by a
dozen or more works. The money from the sale will reportedly be
spent to fill holes in other collections.

If we eliminate the trains en-
tirely—except, of course, for such
essentials as advertising trains—
what do we have? An under-
ground transport system that is
bound to work flawlessly. No
long waits for trains, no struggles
to get aboard or get out, no
elbows in the ribs, no fumes of
yesterday's cassoulet or just

**Elegance
at a
new address**

FURS
High fashion designs
for evening, afternoon
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Marvelous dresses.
Leathers.
Beautiful accessories.

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ST-HONORE**

Merenlender	Leather-Suede "Man-Woman"	3
Givenchy Nouvelle Boutique	Ready-to-Wear	5
Rayne	Luxury Shoes	6
MM Couture	Fashion Boutiques	50
Rety	Ready-to-Wear	54
Loris Azzaro	Couture	65
Jean Ete	Watchmaker-Jeweler	70
Castillo	Ready-to-Wear	76
Co. Françoise de l'Orient et la Chine	Gifts from China	82
Sweater's Bazaar	Ladies Luxury Fashion	83
I. Douglas	Suede Leather Fashion	155

OPEN SATURDAYS

riage, but "I think the real topic
—unexpressed—is how old every-
one has gotten. At 63, Bob Hope
lacks the "youthful bloom of the
42-year-old he is supposed to
play. And the inability of the
Hope persona to accommodate an
old man's range of comedy, which
can be very funny and very
beautiful, is a much more serious
cause of failure than the silly
plot or uninspired jokes that
clutter the film."

"Hammer," directed by Bruce
Clark from Charles Johnson's
original screenplay, is about a
clean-cut black boxer on his way
to the top, who is ordered by the
syndicate to throw a fight. Roger
Greenspun says, "While neither
passably good nor unspeakably
awful," the movie "falls into the
dullness that attends most rou-
tine movie projects these days
when the desire to make money
remains, but nobody seems to re-
member how to do it gracefully."
It does, however, have "one
potentially interesting aspect"—
an "active and fairly intricate
appreciation of low-life types and
stereotypes." Consequently all
Greenspun's "favorite people are
very minor, like Mavis Davis,
in a fine performance as a loud-
mouth whore."

"Sounder," directed by Martin
Ritt from a screenplay by Lonnie
Elder 3d, "virtually announces
nobility." Roger Greenspun says,
"It's about growing up, a sub-
ject with special appeal to the
makers of distinguished motion
pictures, and it is about growing

Marionettes in Paris
The Canadian Marionette The-
ater will appear Oct. 2 and 3 at
9 p.m. at the Canadian Cultural
Center, 5 Rue de Constantine, in
Paris, in the course of a tour of
Europe.

BEETHOVEN
Sonatas for piano and violin by
Danel

BARENBOIM
Pianist

ZUKERMAN
(Violoncelle O.S.A.)

Philadelphia

Priceless Documents Returned to Germany

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28
(Reuters).—Two priceless German
literary documents, missing since
World War II and recently re-
discovered in a Philadelphia
library, will soon be returned to
their prewar home at the Hesse
State Library in Kassel, West
Germany.

The documents, one of them,
the Hilderbrandlied, an epic poem
said to be the oldest known writ-
ten German literary work, were
found among the exhibits in the
library of the Rosenbach Founda-
tion. The foundation houses the
collection of the late Dr. A.S.W.
and Philip H. Rosenbach, inter-
nationally known book and art
collectors.

In a ceremony at foundation
headquarters over the weekend,
the documents were returned to a
West German representative, Dr.
Jurgen Kalkbrenner, cultural
counselor of the West German
embassy in Washington.
After being displayed at the
German embassy in Washington,

the documents will be sent back
to Germany.
The epic poem was composed
about AD 900 and put into writ-
ten form on two pieces of parch-
ment 300 years later in the
province of Hesse, according to
Dr. Kalkbrenner. The other docu-
ment is the Willehalm Codex
written during the Crusades.

Both pieces became part of the
library of the Duke of Hesse.
Eventually that collection became
the Hesse State Library.
At the start of World War II
the documents were packed in
a box and placed in a bunker in
Bad Wilkumen, near Kassel. At
the end of the war, while the
region was still occupied by U.S.
troops, the library staff found the
documents to be missing from the
bunker.

In 1980, the second page of the
two-page Hilderbrandlied was
found—with U.S. State Depart-
ment aid—in a private library
in Los Angeles.
Earlier this year, the aide of
a former Rosenbach Foundation
trustee, Lessing J. Rosenwald, was
enlisted in the search for the
other still-missing pieces. Mr.
Rosenwald searched the founda-
tion's collection and found them
there.

Art Stolen in Belgium

HASSELT, Belgium, Sept. 28
(AP).—Twenty-four paintings
worth at least four million Bel-
gian francs (about \$30,000) have
been stolen from an exhibition
in As, near Hasselt, police report-
ed yesterday. The paintings, on
exhibition in a church for the past
10 days, included works by Roger
van der Weyden and Jan Mosta-
ert.

Via Lanvin
The new perfume by Lanvin

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

ELYSEES-CINEMA VO CLUNY-ECOLES VO

**George Peppard
Michael Sarrazin
Christine Belford**

**"The Groundstar
Conspiracy"**

MOGADOR
25, Rue MOGADOR 285 28 80
ANNIE CORDY
Hello Dolly!
SOIR 20h30, Mat Dim 14h30, 1er Lundi

CASINO DE PARIS

Zizi Jettaine!
"Roland Petit
rejuvenates
music-hall."

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
- INTERNATIONAL
HERALD TRIBUNE

RASPOUTINE
RESTAURANT CABARET RUSSE
en VOIE des CHAMPS-ELYSEES

2 GRANDS ORCHESTRES
50 ARTISTES et MUSICIENS
avec accompagnement RUSSE et Tzigane
SEUL CASINO de 720 Places
Tous les soirs de 21h à l'aube

La Truite

30 Fbg. Saint-Honore / Cité du Retiro
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy
dinners on the "Faubourg"
"LA POULARDE A LA FICELLE"
Closed Sun. Reserv.: 265-12-86

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Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.15 a.m.
Spectacular revue
Soyez le nuit!
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
70F with 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 drinks
OR
110F Dinner, digestion
and 1/2 bottle
champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS: 553-11-61 et 83-72

**THE JAZZ CABARET
of the CHAMPS-ELYSEES**

La Truite
30 Fbg. Saint-Honore / Cité du Retiro
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy
dinners on the "Faubourg"
"LA POULARDE A LA FICELLE"
Closed Sun. Reserv.: 265-12-86

Patrice Arley
JOHNNY MILLON
MAURICE BEZEAU
at the piano
ASCOT BAR
55 Rue Pierre-Charron

MEMPHIS SLIM at **BLUES BAR**
avec **MICKEY BAKER** et **MICHAEL SILVA**
ALL STAR TRIO DANCE CLASSIC AMERICAN BLUES

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BREAKFAST LUNCH-BRUNCH
Moderate prices. Open all night

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U.S. \$10,000,000

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of Australia

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Peabody & Co. Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
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Yokohama Fudosan Bank, Limited	The Kyowa Bank, Ltd.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	The Mitsui Trust and Banking Co., Ltd.

1972

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September 29, 1972

Pearson, Heldring & Pierson

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—1972— Stocks and Bds.

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Box 4: **Table 4** – **1997** – **Official Development Assistance (ODA) – The 100 largest donors**

5

Box 4: **Table 4** – **1997** – **Official Development Assistance (ODA) – The 100 largest donors**

هنا من الأسماء

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

COMMERZBANK

COMMERZBANK MID YEAR REPORT

Commerzbank's overall volume of business amounted to DM 24.5 billion as of June 30, 1972, representing a gain of 8% over the year ago figure. Borrowings (liabilities to credit institutions and other financial institutions) increased by 17% to DM 20.5 billion during the first six months of 1972. Savings deposits showed a particularly favorable trend during this period, increasing by DM 400 million to over DM 5 billion. Though loans to customers had expanded remarkably by DM 1.6 billion during 1971, there was further increase in total lending during the first six months of 1972 amounting to DM 270 million so that loans outstanding reached DM 15.5 billion. Business in small loans also continued to develop satisfactorily. The Bank's security department reports a considerable increase in turnover and earnings in both stocks and bonds. Underwriting activity was brisk at times. In addition, the Bank was again very active in placing loans against foreign notes. The Bank's foreign business continued to expand. The New York branch succeeded in getting firmly established in the North American market. Further, "Commerzbank desks" have been set up in the London, Brussels, Barcelona and San Francisco branches of the two international partner banks, Banco di Roma and Crédit Lyonnais. Cooperation with these banks is effective on a worldwide basis. Investment and loan services to private customers have been enlarged by the Commerzbank savings bonds and the "Hausinvest" real estate fund as well as by a scheme for consolidating home financing, the latter in cooperation with the Bank's affiliated mortgage banks and the "Wuestenrot" building society. In May the general shareholders' meeting approved the raising of new capital by the issue of a DM 180 million, 5 1/2% convertible bond loan (issued shortly afterwards) and by increasing authorized capital by DM 50 million. During the period under review, total operating profit was slightly up over the corresponding 1971 figure due to overall business expansion, despite the growing of the interest margin and an increase in administrative expenses.

an Gold Markets | **International Bonds Traded in Europe**
Sept. 23, 1932

[illegible]

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With reference to previous call for tenders for the lease/sale of a Knitwear Factory owned by the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (EITBA) and situated in the district of Attica (35 kilometres from Athens), the closing date is now fixed on December 31, 1972 instead of September 15, 1971. Terms and particulars referring to the tenders, or the factory, as well as any other relevant information are provided on application to:

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— 114 —

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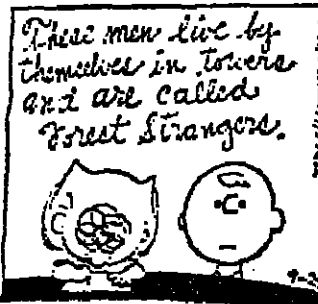
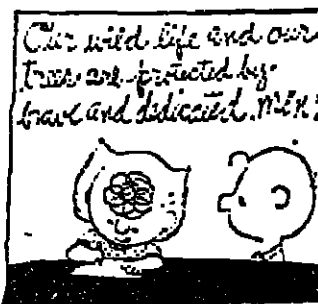
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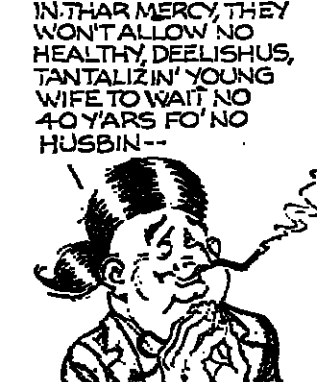
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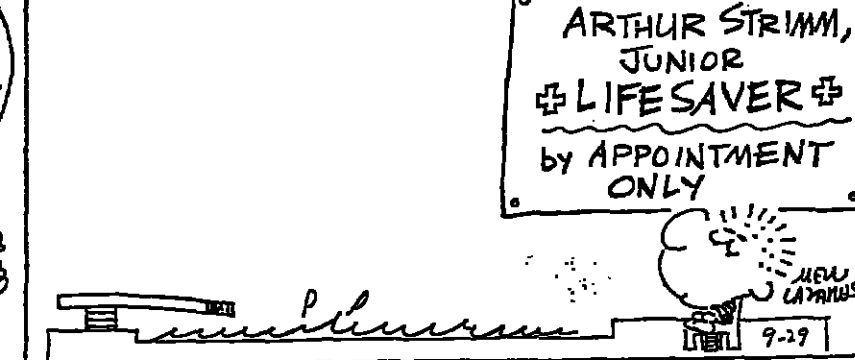
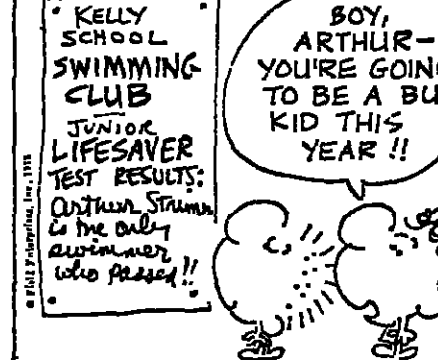
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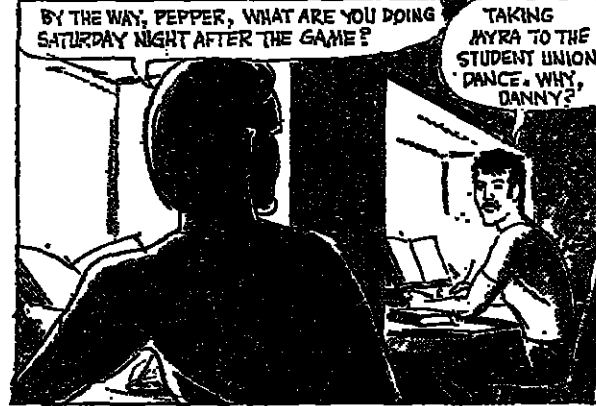
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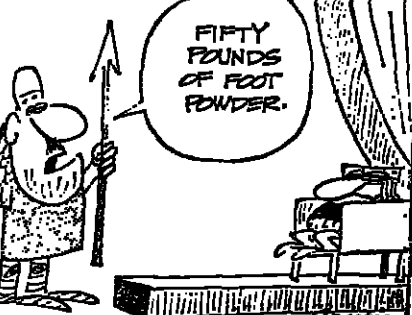
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R.E.X.



P.O.G.O.



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BLONDIE



BOOKS

By John Barth. Random House. Reviewed by Christopher

THE three interconnecting novels in John Barth's "Chimera" are about Scheherazade of the thousand and one nights; Perseus, who cut off the Gorgon's head; and Bellerophon, who bridled the winged Pegasus, slew the lion-headed, goat-bodied, serpent-tailed, fire-breathing Chimera, and then presumed to fly to Mount Olympus, only to be struck down to obscurity en route. Yet, despite the remoteness in time of the myths on which these novels are based, Barth himself—or at least his unmistakable voice—puts in his usual appearance, and gives us, in the form of a prehistoric press conference, a progress report on his last 19 years. His writing went well, he tells us, when book reviewers called his attention to the presence of the "wandering-hero myth" in his novel, "The Sot-Weed Factor" (1960); it went well when he subsequently co-edited the "On-myth" in "Chimera" (1968), and all went well when he experimented with particular manifestations of the myth in his story collection, "Lost in the Funhouse" (1968).

But after that a bad case of "South's block" set in, and he did not break free of it until he had discovered what he calls "an altogether impersonal principle of literary aesthetics." "The general principle, I believe," the Barth-voice explains, "has no name in our ordinary critical vocabulary; I think of it as the principle of Metaphoric Means by which I intend the invention by the writer of an aspect of the elements and aspects of his fiction as possible with emblematic as well as dramatic value; not only the 'form' of the story, the narrative viewpoint, the tone, and such, but, where manageable, the particular genre, the mode and medium, the very process of narration—even the artifact itself."

Now I'm not at all sure I understand what this "general principle" means; and even if I did, I know I couldn't demonstrate how it applies to "Chimera" in 10 times the space of this column. But whatever it does mean, and however it does apply to Barth's latest fiction, it seems to have worked for him not only to free himself from his block, but also to make life more pleasant for his readers. For "wandering-hero myth" to the contrary notwithstanding, both "Chimera" and "Lost in the Funhouse" struck me as tedious indulgence—fictions in which the toying with narrative technique had become a sterile end in itself. (The "frame tale" of "Funhouse," designed to be printed on a moving strip, went "Once upon a time there was a story that began once upon a time..." ad infinitum; it seemed to demonstrate a point not worth demonstrating. And "Chimera"

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bidding on the diagrammed deal features a rare response to Blackwood. Many players would open the South hand with one spade ("only 18 points, partner") but this one took the aggressive course of opening two clubs, artificial and forcing. His hand passed one of the best tests for a forcing opening with an unbalanced distribution: Is there a chance of game if partner has a worthless balanced hand? North had enough for a positive response of three diamonds, but instead made a negative response of two spades with the intention of bidding strongly later, a policy favored by many experts. Once the spade fit was established South showed his second suit by bidding four hearts.

As South had indicated possession of the heart ace, North could afford to use Blackwood—usually an unwise move when holding a void suit. South's response was a most unusual one: five no-trump. This has no standard meaning since five clubs is the bid to show four aces. Many experts, therefore, reserve five no-trump to show a hand with two aces and a void, and this was the meaning here.

North could not tell whether South was void in Clubs or diamonds, but it did not matter. He knew there was an ace to lose, and no chance of a grand slam. When South won the opening trump lead he made a good play by leading a club immediately. West was taken by surprise, and after a little thought he put up the ace. He then attempted to cash the diamond ace.

In light of the bidding, this was useless, but nothing could have helped the defense after any other return by West. South would have had no trouble in ruffing his two low hearts in the dummy.

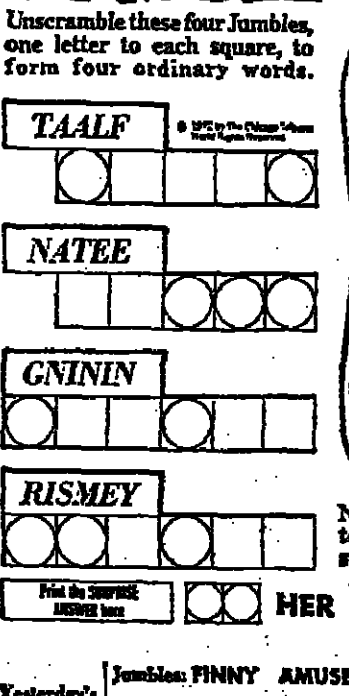
Even if West had played low on the club lead, leaving the location of the ace undetermined when the queen won in dummy, South would have been in full control. He would have entered his hand with a trump lead and discarded dummy's remaining clubs on high hearts. A ruff in the dummy in hearts or clubs would be followed by a high diamond and a discard of a loser.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15					15		
17					18		
20					21		22
27	28	29	30				
33					34		35
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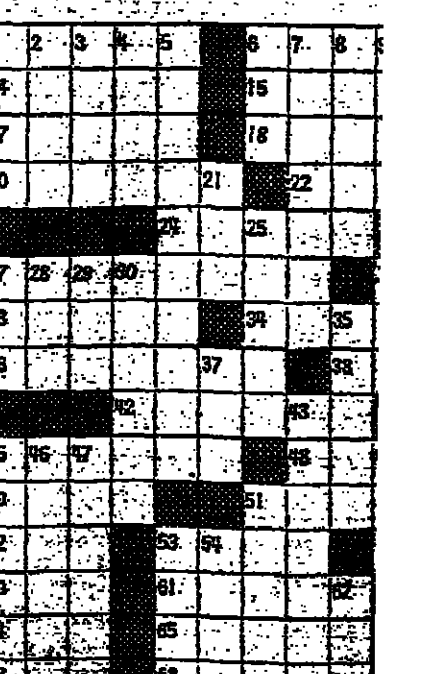
WEST led the spade nine.

DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 K. C. leader
 - 8 Supporter of the world
 - 11 Barnyard denizen
 - 14 Must
 - 15 Cleveland color
 - 16 Blackbird
 - 17 Houston worker
 - 18 Phila. bird
 - 19 Chinese tea
 - 20 Magician's word
 - 22 Partner of dose
 - 23 Keating, for short
 - 24 Cries of surprise
 - 26 Spanish painter
 - 27 Insistent one
 - 31 Loan-shark practices, old style
 - 33 Arab
 - 34 As-frisky
 - 36 nose off to spite
 - 38 African grasses
 - 42 Do an taboring job
 - 44 Assume
 - 45 Burns
 - 48 San Diego steeds
 - 58 Greek god
- DOWN
- 51 As silent as
 - 52 Hostelry
 - 53 Colombian
 - 55 Dallas outdoorsman
 - 56 U. N. name
 - 61 Barker Karpis et al.
 - 63 One of the W's
 - 64 Greek letter
 - 65 Detroit snaz
 - 66 Chinese veg
 - 67 Electrical up
 - 68 On edge
 - 69 Young codfish
 - 1 Meat cut
 - 2 Slim margin
 - 3 Wight or Mar
 - 4 French times
 - 5 S. F. pioneer
 - 6 Honest one
 - 7 Wall St. men
 - 8 Booths
 - 9 Tools
 - 10 Stick's partner
 - 11 Green Bay workman
 - 12 Belong
 - 13 Local mischief
 - 21 Resembling: Suffix



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

- TAALF
- NATEE
- GNININ
- RUSMEY



Yesterday's Jumbles: FINNY AMUSE LOCATE JUNKET

Answers: Hard on the hands! - NAILS

